

Chapter 15

Archaeological Cultural Heritage and Architectural Heritage

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15 Archaeological Cultural Heritage and Architectural Heritage

15.1 Introduction

This Chapter of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) has considered the archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage impacts associated with the Construction and Operational Phases of the proposed BusConnects Galway: Cross-City Link (University Road to Dublin Road), hereafter referred to as the Proposed Scheme.

This study determines, as far as reasonably possible from existing records, the nature of the archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage resource in and within the vicinity of the Proposed Scheme using appropriate methods of study. Desk-based assessment is defined as a programme of study of the historic environment, within a specified area or site that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic, and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets (CIfA 2014). This leads to the following:

- determining the presence of known archaeological and architectural assets that may be affected by the Proposed Scheme;
- assessment of the likelihood of finding previously unrecorded archaeological and architectural remains during the construction programme;
- determining the effect upon the setting of known cultural heritage sites in the surrounding area; and
- mitigation measures based upon the results of the above research.

The study involved detailed interrogation of the archaeological, architectural and historical background of the Proposed Scheme area within a study area of 50m from the edge of the Scheme. This included information from the Record of Monuments and Places of County Galway, the Record of Protected Structures, National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, the Galway City Development Plan, the topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland, and cartographic and documentary records. Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the Proposed Scheme area held by the Ordnance Survey, Bing Maps, and Google Earth has also been carried out, as has a field inspection, in an attempt to identify any known archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage sites and previously unrecorded features, structures, and portable finds within the Proposed Scheme area.

An impact assessment and a mitigation strategy have been prepared. The impact assessment is undertaken to outline potential adverse effects that the Proposed Scheme may have on the cultural heritage resource, while the mitigation strategy is designed to avoid, reduce or offset such adverse effects. The term ‘cultural heritage’ can be used as an over-arching term that can be applied to both archaeology and architecture.

The aim of the Proposed Scheme when in operation is to provide enhanced walking, cycling and bus infrastructure on this key access corridor in the Galway City area, which will enable and deliver efficient, safe, and integrated sustainable transport movement along the corridor. The objectives of the Proposed Scheme are described in Chapter 1 (Introduction) of this EIAR. The Proposed Scheme which is described in Chapter 4 (Proposed Scheme Description) of this EIAR has been designed to meet these objectives.

The design of the Proposed Scheme has evolved through comprehensive design iteration, with particular emphasis on minimising the potential for environmental impacts, where practicable, whilst ensuring the objectives of the Proposed Scheme are attained. In addition, feedback received from the comprehensive consultation programme undertaken throughout the option selection and design development process have been incorporated, where appropriate.

15.1.1 Legislation and Guidelines

The following legislation, standards and guidelines were consulted as part of the assessment.

- National Monuments Act 1930 to 2014;
- The Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended);
- Heritage Act, 1995, as amended;
- Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Statements. Dublin. Government Publications Office, 2022, EPA;
- Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1999, (formerly) Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and Islands; and
- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2000 and the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000.

15.1.2 Consultation

During scoping and research for the EIAR, a number of statutory and voluntary bodies were consulted to gain further insight into the cultural background of the receiving environment and study area, as follows:

- Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht – the Heritage Service and Policy Unit; National Monuments and Historic Properties Section; Record of Monuments and Places; Sites and Monuments Record; Monuments in State Care Database; Preservation Orders; Register of Historic Monuments;
- National Museum of Ireland, Irish Antiquities Division: topographical files of Ireland;
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage: County Galway; and

- Galway City Council: Planning and Heritage Section.

15.1.3 Rating and Significance of Effects

Each archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage receptor within the study area has been assessed in terms of its sensitivity, the type of potential impact, magnitude of same and the potential significance of the effect/impact.

The quality and type of an impact can be classed as one of the following (as per the Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EPA 2022)):

- Negative Impact: A change which reduces the quality of the environment, for example a change that will detract from or permanently remove an archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage site from the landscape;
- Neutral Impact: A change which does not affect the quality of the environment; or
- Positive Impact: A change which improves the quality of the environment, for example a change that improves or enhances the setting of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage site.

The below terms are used in relation to the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage and relate to whether a site will be physically impacted upon or not:

- Direct Impact: Where an archaeological/architectural/cultural heritage feature or site is physically located within the footprint of the proposed development and entails the removal of part, or all, of the monument or feature; and
- Indirect Impact: Where a feature or site of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage merit or its setting is located in close proximity to the footprint of a development.

The description of effects as defined by the EPA 2022 Guidelines, is as follows -

- Imperceptible: An effect capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.
- Not significant: An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without noticeable consequences.
- Slight Effects: An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities.
- Moderate Effects: An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner that is consistent with existing and emerging trends.
- Significant Effects: An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment.
- Very Significant: An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters the majority of a sensitive aspect of the environment.
- Profound Effects: An effect which obliterates sensitive characteristics.

15.2 Methodology

Research for this assessment was undertaken in two phases. The first phase comprised a paper survey of all available archaeological, historical and cartographic sources. The second phase involved a field inspection of the Proposed Scheme.

15.2.1 Paper Survey

- Record of Monuments and Places for County Galway;
- Sites and Monuments Record for County Galway;
- National Monuments in State Care Database;
- Preservation Orders List;
- Register of Historic Monuments;
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland;
- Cartographic and written sources relating to the study area;
- Galway City Council Development Plan, 2017-2023;
- Place name analysis;
- Aerial photographs;
- Excavations Bulletin (1970–2020);
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH): Architectural & Garden Survey; and
- Place name analysis.

Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is a list of archaeological sites known to the National Monuments Section, which are afforded legal protection under Section 12 of the 1994 National Monuments Act and are published as a record. All recorded monuments are referred to as Archaeological Heritage sites (AH) within this assessment.

Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) holds documentary evidence and field inspections of all known archaeological sites and monuments. Some information is also held about archaeological sites and monuments whose precise location is not known e.g. only a site type and townland are recorded. These are known to the National Monuments Section as ‘un-located sites’ and cannot be afforded legal protection due to lack of locational information. As a result, these are omitted from the Record of Monuments and Places. SMR sites are also listed on a website maintained by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DoHLGH) – www.archaeology.ie. All sites included in the SMR are referred to as Archaeological Heritage sites (AH) within this assessment.

National Monuments in State Care Database is a list of all the National Monuments in State guardianship or ownership. Each is assigned a National Monument number whether in guardianship or ownership and has a brief description of the remains of each Monument. Any National Monuments are referred to as Archaeological Heritage sites (AH) within this assessment.

The Minister for the DoHLGH may acquire national monuments by agreement or by compulsory order. The state or local authority may assume guardianship of any national monument (other than dwellings). The owners of national monuments (other than dwellings) may also appoint the Minister or the local authority as guardian of that monument if the state or local authority agrees. Once the site is in ownership or guardianship of the state, it may not be interfered with, without the written consent of the Minister.

Preservation Orders List contains information on Preservation Orders and/or Temporary Preservation Orders, which have been assigned to a site or sites. Sites deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the 1954 Act. These perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months, after which the situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion, of the Minister.

Register of Historic Monuments was established under Section 5 of the 1987 National Monuments Act, which requires the Minister to establish and maintain such a record. Historic monuments and archaeological areas present on the register are afforded statutory protection under the 1987 Act. The register also includes sites under Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders. All registered monuments are included in the Record of Monuments and Places.

The topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland are the national archive of all known finds recorded by the National Museum. This archive relates primarily to artefacts but also includes references to monuments and unique records of previous excavations. The find spots of artefacts are important sources of information on the discovery of sites of archaeological significance.

Cartographic sources are important in tracing land use development within the Proposed Scheme area as well as providing important topographical information on areas of archaeological potential and the development of buildings.

Cartographic analysis of the following maps has been carried out to identify any topographical anomalies or structures that no longer remain within the landscape:

- Barnaby Gooche, A Plot of the Town of Galway, 1583;
- Captain Brian Fitzwilliam, *The Circuit of the Town of Galway*, 1589;
- John Speed, Plan of Galway from Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain, 1610;
- The Pictorial Map of Galway, 1651;
- Sir William Petty, Down Survey Map, County Galway, c. 1655;
- Michael Logan, *Map of Galway*, 1818; and
- Ordnance Survey maps of County Galway, 1839-1900.

Documentary sources were consulted to gain background information on the archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage landscape of the Proposed Scheme area.

The **Galway City Council Development Plan** contains a record of all the protected structures and archaeological sites within the city. The Galway City Council Development Plan (2017-2023) was consulted to obtain information on cultural heritage sites in and within the immediate vicinity of the Proposed Scheme area. The development plan includes a Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs). All protected structures within the study area are listed as Built Heritage sites (BH) within this assessment.

Aerial photographic coverage is an important source of information regarding the precise location of sites and their extent. It also provides initial information on the terrain and its likely potential for archaeology. A number of sources were consulted including aerial photographs held by the Ordnance Survey, Google Earth, and Bing Maps.

Excavations Bulletin is a summary publication that has been produced every year since 1970. This summarises every archaeological excavation that has taken place in Ireland during that year up until 2010 and since 1987 has been edited by Isabel Bennett. This information is vital when examining the archaeological content of any area, which may not have been recorded under the SMR and RMP files. This information is also available online (www.excavations.ie) from 1970–2020.

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage is a state initiative established under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999 tasked with making a nationwide record of significant local, regional, national and international structures, which in turn provides county councils with a guide as to what structures to list within the Record of Protected Structures. The NIAH have also carried out a nationwide desk-based survey of historic gardens, including demesnes that surround large houses. All NIAH structures are listed as Built Heritage sites (BH) within this assessment.

Place Names are an important part in understanding both the archaeology, history, and cultural heritage of an area. Place names can be used for generations and in some cases have been found to have their root deep in the historical past. The main references used for the place name analysis is *Irish Local Names Explained* by P.W Joyce (1870) and the Place Names Database of Ireland.

15.2.2 Field Inspection

Field inspection is necessary to determine the extent and nature of archaeological, architectural, and historical remains, and can also lead to the identification of previously unrecorded or suspected sites and portable finds through topographical observation and local information.

- The archaeological and architectural field inspection entailed –
- walking the Proposed Scheme and its immediate environs;
- noting and recording the terrain type and land usage;
- noting and recording the presence of features of archaeological, architectural or historical significance;
- verifying the extent and condition of any recorded sites or structures; and

- visually investigating any suspect landscape anomalies to determine the possibility of their being anthropogenic in origin and of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage significance.

15.3 Baseline Environment

15.3.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

15.3.1.1 Prehistoric Period

Mesolithic Period (6000–4000 BC)

Evidence suggests that Ireland was first occupied during the Mesolithic period, by communities that subsisted on hunting, fishing and foraging. The most common evidence found to show the presence of Mesolithic communities at a site is scatters of worked flint material, a by-product from the production of flint implements. The earliest evidence of human settlement comes from within the old walled town of Galway and dates to the late Mesolithic period. Lithic material of this type was found at the junction of High Street and Cross Street, within the city (Spellissy 1999, 29). There is potential for remains such as fish traps to survive within the prehistoric estuarine silts such as those identified in the Liffey (McQuade 2008) and Shannon estuaries (O’ Sullivan 2001).

Neolithic Period (4000–2500 BC)

During the Neolithic period, communities generally became less mobile and their economy became based on the rearing of stock and cereal cultivation. This transition was accompanied with major social change. Agriculture demanded an altering of the physical, forests were rapidly cleared, and field boundaries constructed. There was a greater concern for territory, which saw the construction of large communal ritual monuments called megalithic tombs, which are characteristic of the period. A megalithic tomb is located on the north shore of Oranmore Bay, with other ruined tombs nearby indicating some Neolithic occupation in the area surrounding Galway city. Whilst there are no recorded Neolithic sites located within the vicinity of the Proposed Scheme several artefacts consisting of stone axe heads, dating from this period have been recorded from Galway within the National Museum (NMI Ref.: 1930:76-8; E269:5).

Bronze Age (2500–800 BC)

As with the transition from Mesolithic to Neolithic, the transition into the early Bronze Age was accompanied by changes in society. Megalithic tombs were no longer constructed, and the burial of the individual became more common. Cremated or inhumed bones were often placed in a cist, which is a small stone box set into the ground or a stone-lined grave. These were often accompanied by pottery. There are no recorded Bronze Age sites located within the vicinity of the Proposed Scheme. Similar to the Neolithic period a number of Bronze Age artefacts have been recovered from Galway however, including the River Corrib (NMI Ref.: W.33; F399 F400; 1937:3673-4).

Iron Age (800 BC–AD 500)

Until recently, the dearth of evidence representing the Irish Iron Age made it one of the most enigmatic and least understood periods in Irish prehistory. However, large scale commercial excavations carried out over the past two decades have produced large quantities of new data relating to Iron Age settlement and industry across the country. This raw excavation data is still being analysed and a picture of life during the Iron Age is being assembled (Becker 2012, 1). There is no firmly dated evidence for Iron Age activity within the immediate vicinity of the Proposed Scheme.

Early Medieval Period (AD 500–1100)

A tradition exists of a small fishing village in the location of the present Galway city prior to the Anglo-Norman settlement (AH1). This was known as Ballinshruane (*Baile na Srutháin* ‘the town of the streams’). This was presumably so-called because in winter the River Corrib (BH1) overflowed its banks and formed a number of small streams. According to Hardiman (1820), this hamlet was located on one of the islands formed by these streams, in the present location of the church of St Nicholas (RMP GA094-100037), c. 140m south of the Proposed Scheme.

The annals record attacks by the Vikings on the monastic site of Roscam on the eastern outskirts of the present Galway city and on the islands of Lough Corrib. However, the Vikings did not choose to settle in Galway. The study area at this time would have remained within the river course and estuary, which was wider than the current layout. No sites dating to this period are recorded within the immediate proximity of the Proposed Scheme.

Medieval Period (AD 1100–1600)

The medieval town of Galway (AH1) was situated on the eastern side of the mouth of the Galway River (River Corrib, BH1), at the southwest end of a long ridge. The presence of a ford at this location is undoubtedly a key point in understanding why this ridge was selected for a permanent settlement. Also having a seaside location, with benefits in terms of access to food and communication implies that this was an important factor in the selection of a site for settlement by Gaelic Irish and Anglo-Norman alike. The selection of the eastern side of the Galway River (River Corrib, BH1) may have been a matter of strategic significance as not only would the castle have provided control over an important river crossing, but the site would be easier to relieve from the east should it be attacked. The castle was also located in close proximity to where supplies could be landed with ease and also within ready access of the ford.

The first written reference to Galway is the recording by the annals of the building of the castle of *Bun Gaillmhe*, ‘the mouth of the [river] Gaillimh’ in 1124. This fortification was part of the deliberate encastellation of his lands by *Toirdhealbhach Ó Conchobhair*, King of Connacht, which he pursued in the second quarter of the 12th century and it shows that Galway’s strategic position was already recognised. The choice of site was beneficial as it controlled the most convenient crossing from east-west at West Bridge, now known as William O’ Brien Bridge/O’Brien’s Bridge, c. 230m to the south of the Proposed Scheme.

The Galway River (River Corrib, BH 1) was easily forded and indeed liable at times to dry up almost completely (Mac Niocaill 1984, 1). The castle may have been built on the site of an earlier O'Flaherty *dún* (Spellissy 1999, 30).

The castle was burnt in 1132 by a fleet of Munstermen. It was rebuilt to be burnt again in 1149 by *Toirdealbach Ó Briain*. The presence of a settlement in the vicinity of the castle is suggested by the entry of 1154 which states that the fleet of *Dun Gaillimh* was among those which *Toirdealbach Ua Conchobhair* led northwards to plunder *Tir Conaill* and *Inis Eoghain*. The castle was burnt in 1161 and again in 1170, references which suggest that this structure was of timber. It was destroyed deliberately in 1177 to prevent it falling into the hands of Milo de Cogan (Bradley and Dunne 1990, 73-4). Whilst the annals do not give any indication of the location of the castle, archaeological excavations in the 1990s identified the corner of a probable 13th-century stone castle, along with a medieval hall (RMP GA094-100041) c. 245m to the west on Druid Lane. It is likely that the earlier 12th-century castle was located in the vicinity of this structure near the west end of the present custom house on Flood Street (Delaney 2004, 164; Spellissy 1999, 30).

The next mention of Galway in the annals is in 1230 when the settlement was attacked by Richard de Burgo as part of the Anglo-Norman invasion of Connacht. The attack did not prove successful and de Burgo withdrew, returning two years later in 1232 when he met with greater success and erected a castle. This castle did not last long, being taken in the following year and destroyed. Its replacement suffered a similar fate in 1247, when the annals record the burning of both the town and the castle. The 1247 record is the first mention of the town proper, and it probably consisted of little more than a cluster of cabins nestled in the shadow of the castle (Walsh 2004, 273), although it must have been of sufficient size to warrant being called a town (Walsh 1996, 52). The town is recorded as being burnt again in 1266-7.

The town was established by Richard de Burgo's son Walter who granted legal status of a chartered borough sometime before the early 1270s. A grant of murage provided the right to levy toll on certain specified goods such as hides, fleeces, fish, wine, salt, and cloth coming into the town. The settlement began to be enclosed by walls sometime before 1272. The shape of the enclosed area was dictated largely by the configuration of the end of the ridge on which the settlement was sited. In selecting the appropriate position of for the curtain walls, the burgesses were motivated primarily by considerations of defence and were directly influenced by the topography of the site. The settlement was bounded by water on all sides except to the east; the area where it was most vulnerable to attack. The most obvious solution was to construct a wall across the ridge, similar to the construction of a promontory fort. It is reasonable to suggest that the first phase of work on the defences entailed the construction of this eastern section of town wall. Walter de Burgo founded a Franciscan friary (AH11, BH19) on the now-reclaimed St Stephen's Island in 1296 outside the north gate of the town, both immediately adjacent to the Proposed Scheme at Saint Francis Street/Saint Vincent's Avenue.

The town took the shape of a squat rectangle, c. 390m long and c. 280m wide, with a substantially rounded north-west corner. The exact date by which the town was enclosed by walls cannot be determined with certainty, but considerable sections were in existence by the end of the 14th century and once completed, the town would have been well-protected.

The great gate was possibly erected in 1312, replacing an earlier gate that may have been in existence from at least the early 1270s (MacNiocaill 1984, 1). The size of the enclosed town, at 11ha, was much smaller than many other significant medieval port towns.

It was not until the later part of the medieval period that evidence of developing prosperity begins to emerge from the historical record, as the Galway merchants capitalised on their trading links with ports on Europe's Atlantic seaboard and established the town as a substantial part of the mercantile life in the west of Ireland. The town cultivated a Spanish wine trade, with the wool trade and the growing importance of the fish trade also contributing to the growth of the town. In 1395 the town was given a charter by Richard I, which effectively removed the town from de Burgo control. This grant was followed in November 1396 by a grant of perpetual murage and pavage, and the town's new status was confirmed in 1402 by Henry IV (Bradley and Dunne 1990, 75-6).

During this period and into the 17th century Galway was ruled by an oligarchy. This is defined as a group of families known as the 'tribes' who between them managed every important position of church and state. The wealth which these families generated through mercantile activity was reflected in the splendour of their domestic housing. One such structure is Lynch's Castle (RMP GA094-100043), an urban tower house which was built c. 1500 (Fitzgerald and Walsh 2004, 342). The structure is located c. 85m southwest of the Proposed Scheme at the junction of Shop Street and Upper Abbeygate Street. It preserves in its walls a collection of elaborately moulded and carved windows, coats of arms and other features dating to the 16th century.

By the mid-16th century politics, commerce, and fashion had combined to ensure that Galway developed into an independent outpost. Two fires in 1412 and 1473 resulted in setbacks for the town with extensive destruction of property. The annals record that the fire was caused by lightning and the town was almost completely destroyed. No evidence of these fires has been uncovered during archaeological investigations in the city. The granting of a charter of incorporation in 1484 and the establishment of the local parish church (RMP GA094-100037) as a college the following year, gave the citizens control over their own immediate administrative and ecclesiastical affairs. This resulted in an increase in building works within the town and the immediate environs that continued throughout the 16th century.

Post-Medieval Period (AD 1600–1800)

The 17th century, which witnessed the final reduction of all of Ireland to English authority, was marked by two major conflicts. In 1641 a war between the King and Parliament was sparked off by the rebellion of the Catholics in Ulster and resulted in 11 years of conflict. Galway remained mostly loyal to the English crown during the Gaelic resurgence as a matter of survival, yet by 1642 the city allied itself with the Catholic Confederation of Kilkenny. During the Cromwellian conquest of Ireland, English forces captured the city after a nine-month siege. The capitulation of Galway to the Parliamentary forces in 1653 ended centuries of wealth and almost exclusive local control. The ransacking and Cromwellian confiscations that followed marked the beginning of a long process of decline that would continue for one-and-a-half centuries (Walsh 2004, 280).

The war brought a number of significant topographical changes in Galway. These included the building of two bastioned citadels beside the two principal gates. The east citadel completely blocked access from Shop Street and William Street to the Great Gate and all traffic coming into the town from the east had to go through it. The west citadel was built beside the inner gate of the West Bridge.

The second great conflict of this period was the war between James II and William of Orange of 1689-91. In the late 1680s a passage was broken through the eastern ramparts immediately north of the old Great Gate and its bastion. New gates were inserted in the defences at this point, and the intervening thoroughfare continues in use. The city supported James II (against William of Orange) and was captured by the Williamites after a very short siege following the Battle of Aughrim in 1691.

The Poor Clare Convent, c. 70m to the west of the Proposed Scheme, was founded in 1649 on land granted by the City Corporation. It was burned in 1652 by Cromwell's forces during his siege of the city and destroyed in 1691 by the Williamites. The current convent buildings were constructed in 1825 and the early 20th century.

During the late-18th century and 19th century advances in industrial methods and systems caused a large-scale redevelopment of the docklands area. The banks of the Lower Corrib (BH1) were canalised in c. 1750 from the existing Salmon Weir Bridge (BH 10) to Galway Bay as part of the 'Drainage and navigations scheme of Loughs Carra, Corrib and Mask'. This waterway was known as the 'Long Walk' (BH1) and was the main artery for trade and maritime commerce in Galway City. Development along the west bank progressed at a greater pace with mills and distilleries located in the area. An unclassified mill (AH5) is recorded in the RMP within the vicinity of the Proposed Scheme, c. 70m to the south of the cathedral. The mill is depicted on the 1838 OS map as a tread mill.

During the 19th century a major drainage and navigation scheme was undertaken along the course of the River Corrib (BH 1), including deepening of the riverbed. The Eglinton Canal was constructed between c. 1845 and 1855 to the west of the River Corrib, beginning north of University Road. The canal opened a trade route allowing goods and passengers easy access to the navigable section of the River Corrib and provided power to several mills. The presence of the canal no doubt encouraged the expansion of trade and industry in the locality and is of significant industrial heritage value as well as amenity value (NIAH 30313013). The canal passes under the western terminus of the Wolfe Tone Bridge to enter a large canal basin.

Friar's River, formerly Waterside Canal, (BH1), passes underneath the eastern extent of the existing Salmon Weir Bridge (BH10), and formed part of the industrial landscape of Galway City. The level of the canal was and is maintained by a system of weirs with a set of lock gates located further to the north. These would prevent damage to the canal in the winter months, when the river flooded (Rynne 2006, 355). A large weir (RMP GA094-100057) is located c. 165m to the north of the existing Salmon Weir Bridge (c. 110m north of the Proposed Scheme), which includes a salmon pass. The existing Salmon Weir Bridge, which was built in 1818, was originally named as 'New Bridge'. However, the function of the weir to the north resulted in a new name for the structure.

Persse's Distillery River (BH1), situated within the western portion of the Proposed Scheme, was formed by canalising a tributary of the River Corrib (BH1) in the early 19th century to power the Persse Distillery (RPS 7408), originally located at the NUIG library (BH7). The tributary was further channelled in the mid-19th century from the NUIG campus to the east side of Nun's Island where the Persse Distillery was re-located, c. 88m to the south of the Proposed Scheme (www.galwaywaterways.ie).

15.3.2 Galway City Council Development Plan, 2017-2023

15.3.2.1 Record of Monuments and Places

The Galway City Council Development Plan (2017–2023) recognises the statutory protection afforded to all Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) sites under the National Monuments Legislation (1930–2014). The development plan lists a number of aims and objectives in relation to archaeological heritage (Refer to Appendix 15.1 Legislation Protecting the Archaeological Resource in Volume 4 of this EIAR).

There are 18 archaeological sites and groups of sites within the 50m study area of the Proposed Scheme, all of which are located within the townland of Townparks bar one in the townland of Milestone (Table 15.1). Of these 18, all are recorded monuments but one (AH17) which is a redundant record. A large portion of the Proposed Scheme is situated within the zone of archaeological potential for the historic town of Galway (AH1).

Of the 17 archaeological sites and groups of sites, two are listed on both the RPS and NIAH Survey and a further three are included on the RPS.

Galway Town Defences (AH13) are a National Monument, the Proposed Scheme crosses the site of the defences along Eglington Street and towards the north-eastern end of Williamsgate Street.

Details of individual AH sites can be found in Appendix 15.2 (SMR/RMP sites within the study area) in Volume 4 of this EIAR and are marked on Figure 15.1, and Figure 15.2 in Volume 3 of this EIAR

Table 15.1: RMP/SMR Features, Archaeological Heritage (AH) Sites, Located within the Study Area

AH No.	RMP No.	Classification	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
AH 1	GA094-100	Historic Town of Galway	0m	RMP (ZAP)
AH 2	GA094-103	Prison	0m	RMP (ZAP)
AH 3	GA094-139	Stone sculpture (inside Cathedral)	24m W	RMP
AH 4	GA094-100033	Causeway	34m SW	RMP
AH 5	GA094-103001	Mill - unclassified	0m	RMP

AH No.	RMP No.	Classification	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
AH 6	GA094-100056	Weir - regulating	50m SE	RMP, RPS
AH 7	GA094-102002 GA094-102008 GA094-102009 GA094-102010 GA094-102011 GA094-102012 GA094-102013 GA094-102014 GA094-102015 GA094-102016 GA094-102017 GA094-102018 GA094-102019	Graveyard Tomb – unclassified Memorial stone Tomb – unclassified Tomb – unclassified Tomb – unclassified Tomb – unclassified Tomb – unclassified Graveslab Graveslab Graveslab Graveslab Tomb – unclassified	12m E	RMP, RPS
AH 8	GA094-102001	Church	14m W	RMP
AH 9	GA094-102004 GA094-102005 GA094-102006 GA094-102007	Wall monument Wall monument Inscribed slab Wall monument	32m W	RMP
AH 10	GA094-100047	Water mill - unclassified	44m W	RMP
AH 11	GA094-102	Religious house - Franciscan friars	0m	RMP, RPS, NIAH
AH 12	GA094-100034	Bridge	42m SW	RMP
AH13	GA094-100001	Galway Town Defences	0m	Nat. Mon.
AH 14	GA094-100035	Bridge	0m	RMP
AH 15	GA094-119 GA094-120	Structure Architectural fragment	0m	RMP
AH 16	GA094-138	Architectural fragment (Browne Doorway)	7m SE	RMP, RPS, NIAH
AH 17	GA094-090	Redundant record	0m	-
AH 18	GA094-030001	Boundary stone	38m E	RMP, RPS

15.3.2.2 Record of Protected Structures

The Galway City Council Development Plan (2017–2023) recognises the value of the built heritage to the city and is committed to the protection and enhancement of this heritage by providing measures for the protection of architectural heritage. These include the establishment of a Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and the designation of Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs). Refer to Appendix 15.3 (Legislation Protecting the Architectural Resource) in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

There are 86 protected structures and groups of protected structures in the Proposed Scheme and its 50m study area. These include the rivers and waterways of Galway, including bridges, walling, embankments, piers and other associated infrastructure (BH1), Galway Cathedral (BH5), remains of the town defences (BH75, BH77, BH83) and numerous residential and commercial buildings, several of which incorporate medieval remains.

Of the 86 individual and groups of protected structures;

- three are also part of a National Monument (Town Defences);
- three are also listed on both the RMP and the NIAH Survey;
- two are listed both as an SMR and on the NIAH Survey;
- another three are also listed on the RMP only;
- 41 are also included on the NIAH Survey only.

Details of individual BH (RPS) sites can be found in Appendix 15.4 (RPS and NIAH Structures within the Study Area) in Volume 4 of this EIAR and are marked on Figure 15.3 and Figure 15.4 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

Table 15.2: Protected Structures located within the Study Area

BH No.	RPS No.	Name	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
BH1	8501/8601	Rivers and Waterways	0m	RPS, SMR, NIAH
BH3	10304	Gate lodge	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH4	3601	House	18m N	RPS, NIAH
BH5	3602	Galway Cathedral	5m E	RPS, NIAH
BH6	3605	Store/warehouse (Galway Library Services)	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH7	7409	Water mill	14m S	RPS, NIAH
BH8	3608/8501	Harbour/dock/port Rivers and Waterways	27m E	RPS, NIAH
BH9	8501	Mill Race, Rivers and Waterways	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH10	3603/8501	Salmon Weir Bridge, Rivers and Waterways	0m	RPS, SMR, NIAH
BH11	3604/8501	County Club House, Earls Island, Rivers and Waterways	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH12	7201	Church/chapel	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH13	10504	Corrib House Tearoom	42m NE	RPS, NIAH
BH14	10505	House	35m NNW	RPS, NIAH
BH15	2604, 2605, 10506	2 & 3 Courthouse Sq, office and Lough Corrib House 5 Waterside	16m NW	RPS, NIAH
BH16	2601	Galway Courthouse	0m	RPS, NIAH

BH No.	RPS No.	Name	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
BH17	2606	Post box	6m W	RPS, NIAH
BH18	2602	Town Hall Theatre	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH19	9601	Church/chapel (St Francis)	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH20	9606	10 St. Francis Street	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH22	213, 215, 216, 218, 221-228 (inc)	21, 23, 25, 29, 36, 38, 40, 42, 46, 48, 50 and 52 Abbeygate Street Upper	33m S	RPS
BH24	3701	1 Eglinton Street	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH25	10809	23, 25 William Street	0m	RPS
BH27	11002	5, 7 Williamsgate Street	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH28	11003	8 Williamsgate Street	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH29	5801	1-5 Merchants Road	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH30	8202	Cut Stone Stores, CIE Land, Queen Street	32m SE	RPS
BH32	8201	Methodist/Presbyterian Church, Queen Street, with burial ground to side and rear	2m SE	RPS, NIAH
BH33	3804	19 Eyre Square	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH34	3803, 3802	16 & 17 Eyre Square	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH37	3801	14, 15 Eyre Square	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH39	3807	Browne Doorway, Eyre Square	7m SE	RPS, RMP, NIAH
BH42	3805	43 Eyre Square	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH43	3806	45 Eyre Square	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH44	3808	Liam Mellows Statue, Eyre Square	0m	RPS, RMP, NIAH
BH45	3809	8 Eyre Square	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH46	10001	Ceannt Station	9m S	RPS, NIAH
BH48	10002	Railway and Ancillary Buildings - train shed	50m SW	RPS, NIAH
BH49	10002	Railway and Ancillary Buildings - foot bridge	38m S	RPS, NIAH
BH50	10002	Railway and Ancillary Buildings - signal box; water tower; turntable	48m S	RPS, NIAH
BH52	4301	Water trough, Forster Street	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH53	4308	St. Patricks Hall, Forster Street	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH54	7803	37 Prospect Hill	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH56	4306	Magdalen Convent & Church,	0m	RPS, NIAH

BH No.	RPS No.	Name	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
		Forster Street		
BH57	4305	48 Forster Street	26m SE	RPS, NIAH
BH58	2301	Former Erasmus Smith Grammar School 1816, 3 College Road	19m NW	RPS, NIAH
BH61	3702	2 Eglinton Street	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH62	10305 & 10306	Houses	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH63	6805	Former nurses' home, UCHG	40m NW	RPS, RMP
BH64	7406	Former Mill, Nuns Island Street	30m S	RPS
BH65	3606	Grave monument associated with Galway Gaol	0m	RPS
BH66	3607	Fisheries Offices, Earls Island	0m	RPS
BH67	10507	Free standing elm-wood sculpture of a leaping salmon	0m	RPS
BH68	9602	Church grounds with cemetery, Medieval stone carvings, architectural fragments and tower building. Site of medieval waterway	11m E	RPS, RMP
BH69	9604	1624 Medieval Doorway with Arms of D'Arcy and Marin Family Medieval hood mouldings. Plaque of Blake Arms	25m W	RPS
BH70	9603	Medieval fragments, doorway, site of medieval waterway, Convent Grounds with Graves	1m S	RPS
BH71	7202	Inscribed stone dated 1816, IHS Cross with name J. Healy	43m S	RPS
BH72	5601	18, 19 Mary Street	0m	RPS
BH73	9605	2 St. Francis Street	0m	RPS
BH75	3703	Site of former C17th bastion, 2 no. Lions Tower Plaques 1. Arms of Galway 2. Arms of DeBathe	0m	RPS, Nat. Mon.
BH76	3901	17 Eyre Street	23m E	RPS
BH77	3903	Site of gate and bastion wall, incorporated into modern building	35m NE	RPS, Nat. Mon
BH78	10801	16, 18, 18a William Street, Commercial building	5m W	RPS
BH79	10803, 10805, 10806, 10808, 10810	20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 William Street	15m SW	RPS

BH No.	RPS No.	Name	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
BH80	10807	27, 29 William Street	6m	RPS
BH81	1903	Section of medieval wall	14m SE	RPS
BH82	1902	Section of medieval wall (x2)	32m SE	RPS
BH83	1901	Section of medieval town wall	42m SE	RPS, Nat. Mon.
BH84	10802	19 William Street	0m	RPS
BH85	11006	15 Williamsgate Street	0m	RPS
BH86	11005	10, 11 Williamsgate Street	0m	RPS
BH87	11004	9 Williamsgate Street	0m	RPS
BH88	302	Two Lime Rendered Rubble-Stone Houses	19m SE	RPS
BH89	11001	1 Williamsgate Street	0m	RPS
BH92	10401	Victoria Place	0m	RPS
BH93	10002	Railway and Ancillary Buildings (Footbridge)	16m SW	RPS
BH94	4302-4304 (inc), 4309	12, 14, 16 and 18 Forster Street	0m	RPS
BH95	4307	St. Patricks Church, Forster Street	26m W	RPS
BH96	7801, 7802	33 and 35 Prospect Hill	3m NW	RPS
BH97	9501-9506 (inc)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 St. Brendan's Road, Headford Road	0m	RPS
BH98	2302	Carved Limestone block with blank shield in wall, 6 College Road	0m	RPS
BH99	10603	1 Wellpark Road	0m	RPS
BH100	5202	Pier, Lough Atalia	9m S	RPS
BH101	8406	Boundary Stone - Cloch an Lionsigh (Lynch's Stone)	38m E	RPS, RMP
BH102	2603	House, 1 Courthouse Sq	20m NW	RPS, RMP, NIAH
BH103	220	33 Abbeygate Street Upper	49m S	RPS, NIAH
BH104	10301	Remains of mullioned stone window from site of St. James Chapel c1510	5m NE	RPS, RMP

15.3.2.3 Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs)

There are eleven architectural conservation areas designated within the Galway City Council Development Plan (2017-2023), three of which are situated within the Proposed Scheme or its study area. The largest of these are the City Core ACA, which the Proposed Scheme encroaches on in the area between Salmon Weir Bridge and Eyre Square, and the Eyre Square ACA which the Proposed Scheme also encroaches on. The remaining ACA, 11-18 University Road, is smaller and is encroached on slightly by the Proposed Scheme on its northern side. ACAs affected by the Proposed Scheme are shown on Figure 15.5 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

15.3.3 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

15.3.3.1 Building Survey

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage survey of Galway was published in 2011, having been carried out in 2008 and 2009. A review of the architectural survey was undertaken as part of this assessment and included buildings within a 50m study area of the Proposed Scheme. There are 61 structures and groups of structures listed on the NIAH building survey, all within the townlands of Townparks and Milestone.

Inclusion in the survey does not result in statutory protection unless they are also included in the RPS. Of the 61 structures, 46 are also listed within the RPS, and five are recorded as either RMP or SMR sites.

Details of individual BH (NIAH) sites can be found in Appendix 15.4 (RPS and NIAH Structures within the Study Area) in Volume 4 of this EIAR and are marked on Diagram 15.3.

Table 15.3: National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (BH) Sites located within the Study Area

BH No.	NIAH Reg.	Name	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
BH1	30319001, 30314076	Rivers and Waterways -Lower Corrib River, Friar's River	0m	RPS, SMR, NIAH
BH2	30313005 – 30313012 (inc)	18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12 and 11 University Road	0m	NIAH
BH3	30313002	Gate lodge	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH4	30313014	House	18m N	RPS, NIAH
BH5	30313016	Galway Cathedral	5m E	RPS, NIAH
BH6	30313018	Store/warehouse (Galway Library Services)	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH7	30313027	Water mill	14m S	RPS, NIAH

BH No.	NIAH Reg.	Name	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
BH8	30319001	Rivers and Waterways - Harbour/dock/port	27m E	RPS, NIAH
BH9	30313038	Rivers and Waterways - Mill Race	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH10	30313015	Rivers and Waterways -Salmon Weir Bridge,	0m	RPS, SMR, NIAH
BH11	30314048	Rivers and Waterways -County Club House, Earls Island,	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH12	30314014	Church/chapel	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH13	30314005	Corrib House Tearoom	42m NE	RPS, NIAH
BH14	30314006	4 Waterside	35m NNW	RPS, NIAH
BH15	30314007, 30314008, 30314010	2 & 3 Courthouse Sq, office and Lough Corrib House 5 Waterside	16m NW	RPS, NIAH
BH16	30314011	Galway Courthouse	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH17	30314002	Post box	6m W	RPS, NIAH
BH18	30314012	Town Hall Theatre	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH19	30314015	Church/chapel (St Francis)	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH20	30314016	10 St. Francis Street	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH21	30314017	1 Eyre Street	0m	NIAH
BH23	30314030	Eglinton Street post office	0m	NIAH
BH24	30314031	1 Eglinton Street	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH25	30314035	27, 29 William Street	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH27	30314034	5, 7 Williamsgate Street	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH28	30314033	8 Williamsgate Street	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH29	30314074, 30314075	3 and 5 Merchants Road	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH31	30314059	1 Merchant's Road	0m	NIAH
BH32	30314060	Methodist/Presbyterian Church, Queen Street, with burial ground to side and rear	2m SE	RPS, NIAH
BH33	30314039	19 Eyre Square	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH34	30314040, 30314041	16 & 17 Eyre Square	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH35	30314038	Eyre House, 21 Eyre Square	0m	NIAH
BH36	30314037	23 Eyre Square	0m	NIAH
BH37	30314042	Meyrick Hotel, 14, 15 Eyre Square	0m	RPS, NIAH

BH No.	NIAH Reg.	Name	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
BH38	30314027	The Galway Hooker, (fountain) Eyre Square	21m SE	NIAH
BH39	30314026	Browne Doorway, Eyre Square	7m SE	RPS, RMP, NIAH
BH40	30314019	41 Rosemary Avenue (Dunnes Stores)	0m	NIAH
BH41	30314020	40 Eyre Square (Dunnes Stores)	0m	NIAH
BH42	30314021	43 Eyre Square	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH43	30314022	45 Eyre Square	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH44	30314023	Liam Mellows Statue, Eyre Square	0m	RPS, RMP, NIAH
BH45	30314028	8 Eyre Square	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH46	30314043	Ceannt Station	9m S	RPS, NIAH
BH47	30314044	Ceannt Station	50m SW	RPS, NIAH
BH48	30314045	Railway and Ancillary Buildings - train shed	38m S	RPS, NIAH
BH49	30314046	Railway and Ancillary Buildings - foot bridge	48m S	RPS, NIAH
BH50	30314047	Railway and Ancillary Buildings - signal box; water tower; turntable	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH51	30314029	19 Forster Street	0m	NIAH
BH52	30314001	Water trough, Forster Street	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH53	30314024	St. Patricks Hall, Forster Street	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH54	30314013	37 Prospect Hill	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH55	30314077	County Hall, Prospect Hill	0m	NIAH
BH56	30314025	Magdalen Convent & Church, Forster Street	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH57	30315005	48 Forster Street	26m SE	RPS, NIAH
BH58	30315003	Yeats College, Former Erasmus Smith Grammar School 1816, 3 College Road	19m NW	RPS, NIAH
BH59	30315002	30 College Road	0m	NIAH
BH60	30313001	Post box, University Road	0m	NIAH
BH61	30314032	2 Eglinton Street	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH62	30313003	19-20 University Road	0m	RPS, NIAH
BH102	30314009	House, 1 Courthouse Sq	20m NW	RPS, RMP, NIAH
BH103	30314078	33 Abbeygate Street Upper	49m S	RPS, NIAH
BH105	30310004	Bohermore Cemetery walls	0m	NIAH

15.3.3.2 Garden Survey

The first edition Ordnance Survey map of County Galway (1838-9) shows the extent of demesne landscapes as shaded portions of land within the study area. These were established as a naturalised landscaped setting for the large houses of the landed gentry.

There are three demesnes depicted on the first edition OS map or listed on the Garden Survey of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage within a 50m study area around the Proposed Scheme. A demesne associated with a structure marked Belmont (DL1) is depicted on the OS map immediately north of what is now University Road, though is not recorded by the Garden Survey. Demesnes associated with Wellpark House (DL2) and Rinmore House (DL3) lie immediately north and south of Dublin Road respectively, at the eastern extreme of the Proposed Scheme.

Table 15.4: Designed Landscapes (DL) located within the Study Area

BH No.	NIAH Reg.	Name	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
DL1	N/A	Belmont demesne	0m	None
DL2	Survey ID.: 5404	Wellpark House demesne	0m	NIAH
DL3	Survey ID.: 5376	Rinmore House demesne	0m	NIAH

15.3.4 National Museum of Ireland (NMI): Topographical Files

Information on artefact finds from the study area in County Galway have been recorded by the National Museum of Ireland since the late 18th century. Location information relating to these finds is important in establishing prehistoric and historic activity in the study area.

A large number of stray finds dating from the Neolithic period to the post-medieval period have been recovered from Galway City, included a variety of items retrieved from the River Corrib itself. Details of these finds can be found in Appendix 15.5 (Stray Finds within the Study Area) in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

15.3.5 Cultural Heritage Sites

The term ‘cultural heritage’ can be used as an over-arching term that can be applied to both archaeology and architecture. However, it also refers to more ephemeral aspects of the environment, which are often recorded in folklore or tradition or possibly date to a more recent period.

Twelve specific Cultural Heritage sites within the 50m study area around the Proposed Scheme have been identified during the course of this appraisal through the analysis of historic mapping, aerial photography and a field inspection.

In order to reflect the fact that these sites are not subject to specific statutory protection, and are not included on the RMP/SMR, NIAH or RPS they have been listed as Cultural Heritage sites (CH) in Table 15.5 and are shown on Figure 15.5

in Volume 3 of this EIAR. Some of the sites are located within the overall designated ACAs for the City as also shown on Figure 15.5 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

Table 15.5: Previously Unrecorded sites of Cultural Heritage merit located within the Study Area

CH No.	Name/Type	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme
CH01	Statue, St. Patrick	Painted statue of St Patrick located on the west side of Newcastle Road, adjacent to BH63	26m east
CH02	Millennium Children's Park	Play area and landscaped greenspace immediately south of University Road, between Eglington Canal and Gaol River	0m
CH03	Street furniture	Broken off cast iron lamp post base, or possible vent pipe, Gaol Road (south)	0m
CH04	Equality Emerging statue	Sculpture by John Behan, located on Earl's Island Northwest of Salmon Weir Bridge.	0m
CH05	Street furniture	Cast iron vent pipe at corner of Williamsgate Street and Eglington Street	0m
CH06	Statue of Oscar Wilde and Eduard Vilde	Statue on William Street, presented to Galway when Estonia joined the EU in 2004.	8m southwest
CH07	Gateposts	Distinctive green painted gateway to No. 44 Forster Street, inscribed 'ARD PATRICK'	0m
CH08	Cannon	2 Russian Cannon, captured by Connaught Rangers during Crimean War and then presented to the regiment in recognition of war achievements. Formerly located at Eyre Square, 'temporarily' re-located to grounds of City Council buildings	11m northwest
CH09	Bridge	Footbridge over Distillery River millrace north of Salmon Weir Bridge. Features a camber-headed arch and tooled stone construction.	7m northeast
CH10	Eyre Square (JFK Memorial Park)	Eyre Square is visible on historic mapping as early as 1651, as a park or garden just outside the town walls on the <i>Pictorial Map of Galway</i> . The JFK Memorial Park, as it is officially known remains as a focal point for the City of Galway to this day. A number of BH sites and one AH site are located in and around the park, the designation CH10 refers to the remainder of the park.	0m
CH11	Street furniture	Cobbled road surface to the front of Courthouse Square, plus historic kerbstones in same area	0m
CH12	Lough Atalia dock walls	Forming part of the same overall structure as the protected pier (BH100), although not covered by the RPS record. The walls are constructed of the same stone as the pier,	6m south

CH No.	Name/Type	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme
		though are of slightly rougher coursing. The walls form part of the industrial heritage of the city.	

15.3.6 Townlands

The townland is an Irish land unit of considerable longevity as many of the units are likely to represent much earlier land divisions. However, the term townland was not used to denote a unit of land until the Civil Survey of 1654. It bears no relation to the modern word ‘town’ but like the Irish word ‘baile’ refers to a place. It is possible that the word is derived from the Old English tun land and meant ‘the land forming an estate or manor’ (Culleton 1999, 174).

Gaelic land ownership required a clear definition of the territories held by each sept and a need for strong, permanent fences around their territories. It is possible that boundaries following ridge tops, streams or bog are more likely to be older in date than those composed of straight lines (ibid. 179).

The vast majority of townlands are referred to in the 17th century when land documentation records begin. Many of the townlands are mapped within the Down Survey of the 1650s, so called as all measurements were carefully ‘laid downe’ on paper at a scale of forty perches to one inch. Therefore, most are in the context of pre-17th century landscape organisation (McErlean 1983, 315).

In the 19th century, some demesnes, deer parks or large farms were given townland status during the Ordnance Survey and some imprecise townland boundaries in areas such as bogs or lakes, were given more precise definition (ibid.). Larger tracts of land were divided into several townlands, and named Upper, Middle or Lower, as well as Beg and More (small and large) and north, east, south, and west (Culleton 1999, 179). By the time the first Ordnance Survey had been completed a total of 62,000 townlands were recorded in Ireland.

The Proposed Scheme is located within the townlands of Townparks and Milestone, the parish of St Nicholas, and barony of Galway, County Galway.

15.3.7 Place Name Analysis

Townland and topographic names are an invaluable source of information on topography, land ownership and land use within the landscape. They also provide information on history, archaeological monuments and folklore of an area. A place name may refer to a long-forgotten site and may indicate the possibility that the remains of certain sites may still survive below the ground surface. The Ordnance Survey surveyors wrote down townland names in the 1830’s and 1840’s, when the entire country was mapped for the first time. Some of the townland names in the study area are of Irish origin and through time have been anglicised. The main references used for the place name analysis are Galway: a Summary History by P. Walsh (2004), Irish Local Names Explained by P.W Joyce (1870), and www.logainm.ie.

Galway is believed to have derived its name either from the River Corrib, which was once known as Abhainn na Gaillimhe, the Galway River, or from a mythical character Gailliamh, who drowned in its waters. The earliest reference to the name ‘River Corrib’ is contained within a document drawn up in 1674 (Walsh 2004, 269).

15.3.8 Summary of Previous Archaeological Investigations

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2021) revealed that there have been 33 licenced archaeological investigations within the Proposed Scheme and its 50m study area, 16 of which revealed nothing of archaeological significance. These are summarised below in Table 15.6.

Table 15.6: Summary of Previous Archaeological Fieldwork carried out within the Study Area

Licence	Reference	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme
06E0748	Bennett 2007:619	Monitoring at 2 Francis Street, partly exposed along the south wall was a stone-dressed drain. This drain was covered and left in situ	c. 10m northeast
07E0890	Bennett 2008:572	Testing at Newtownsmith. A total of eight walls were uncovered plus cobbled surfaces, majority appeared to be the remnants of 18th–19th-century buildings. One possible earlier wall.	c. 25m west
97E0223	Bennett 1997:201	Excavation and monitoring of demolition work in advance of rebuilding at the Franciscan Priory, Francis Street (AH8). Post medieval remains and medieval dressed stone fragments in rubble layers.	Immediately adjacent to the west
99E0327	Bennett 1999:295	Testing at 9 Francis Street. No archaeological significance.	Immediately adjacent to the west
07E0100	Bennett 2007:620	Monitoring at 18 Mary Street. Mortared surface preserved in situ.	Immediately adjacent to northwest
-	Bennett 1990:060	Excavation at Eglinton Street revealed remains of former Garda barracks, post-med culvert.	c. 10m south
C476; E4354; R260	Bennett 2011:257	Monitoring along Eglinton Street revealed a section of the city bastion wall (Lion Tower) (AH14/BH75) and an adjacent foundation (AH13) between the CAO office, Tower House and No. 21 Eglinton Street.	0m
00E0685	Bennett 2000:0388	Testing at 3-5 William Street revealed remains of walls, preserved in situ (BH81).	c. 15m southeast
06E0543	Bennett 2006:803	Testing at Taaffe’s Shop, William Street revealed post-med wall and cobbles.	c. 35m south
98E0174	Bennett 1998:247	Testing at 5-7 Eyre Street revealed a post-med cellar and possibly medieval wall.	Immediately adjacent to south
95E0176	Bennett	Excavation at 12-21 Eyre Street revealed remains of	c. 35m east

Licence	Reference	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme
	1996:152	town defences, medieval pits.	
01E0914	Bennett 2001:506	Testing at 32 Eyre Street. No archaeological significance.	c. 30m northwest
20E0023	Bennett 2020:056	Testing at 33-35 St Brendan's Avenue. No archaeological significance.	c. 32m south
99E0119	Bennett 1999:291	Testing at 33-34 Eyre Square revealed two walls, possibly associated with town defences (AH13).	Immediately adjacent
02E1032	Bennett 2002:0731	Monitoring at 43 Eyre Square. No archaeological significance.	Immediately adjacent to northwest
99E0403	Bennett 1999:911	Investigation at 47 Eyre Square. No report available.	Immediately adjacent to northwest
99E0424	Bennett 1999:298	Testing at 26 Prospect Hill revealed post-med pits.	Immediately adjacent to southeast
00E0184	Bennett 2000:0384	Testing at the former American Hotel at the north corner of Eyre Square. No archaeological significance.	Immediately adjacent to east
13E0354	Bennett 2013:614	Testing at 11 Eyre Square revealed post-med pits	c. 8m northeast
14E0228	Bennett 2014:516	Testing at 11 Forster Street revealed 'Features of archaeological significance', no further information was submitted to excavations.ie.	c. 20m northwest
04E1561	Bennett 2004:0686	Excavation at northern end of Eyre Square revealed extensive post-med structural remains, three gold-plated pins, a section of gold wire, an amber bead, early clay-pipe bowls.	Immediately adjacent to northeast
04E1543	Bennett 2005:601	Testing at 19 Eyre Square revealed post-med cobbles, remains of bank building.	Immediately adjacent to southwest
98E0548	Bennett 1998:246	Testing at 13 Eyre Square (BH37). No archaeological significance.	Immediately adjacent to southeast
98E0087	Bennett 2001:514	Monitoring at Victoria Place (BH92). No archaeological significance.	Immediately adjacent to northeast
-	Bennett 1992:087	Monitoring at Mary Street. No archaeological significance.	0m
05D019, 05R013	Bennett 2005:599	Underwater archaeological assessment at Galway Harbour. No archaeological significance.	c. 15m south
18E0628	Bennett 2020:037	Monitoring at Dock Street, Queen Street & Bothar na Long. No archaeological significance.	Immediately adjacent to southeast
99E0745	Bennett	Testing at The Fairgreen. No archaeological	c. 10m

Licence	Reference	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme
	1999:292	significance.	southwest
99E0745	Bennett 2001:507	Monitoring at Fairgreen. No archaeological significance.	Immediately adjacent to southwest
18E0549	Bennett 2020:113	Monitoring at The Dean Hotel, Prospect Road. No archaeological significance.	c. 27m north-northeast
99E0149	Bennett 1999:294	Testing at Forster Street/College Road. No archaeological significance.	Immediately adjacent to south
17E0072	Bennett 2017:120	Testing at 47 Forster Street. No archaeological significance.	c. 20m north
07E0819	Bennett 2007:618	Testing at Galway Grammar School, College Road. No archaeological significance.	c. 5m northwest
09E0067	Bennett 2009:416	Monitoring for at Galway Harbour Enterprise Park. No archaeological significance.	Immediately adjacent to southeast

15.3.9 Cartographic Analysis

15.3.9.1 Barnaby Gooche, Plot of the Town of Galway, 1583

This map is a bird's-eye view of the town of Galway taken from the northeast. The map, though not displaying particular cartographic skill, conforms in general to what is known to have been the layout of the town. The town is represented as containing streets complete with houses and is completely enclosed by walls. A single bridge (West Bridge, now William O' Brien's Bridge) is shown crossing the River Corrib, circa 230m to the south of the Proposed Scheme.

A gate is shown in the southwest section of town wall leading to the quays, which are located within the immediate vicinity of the present Wolfe Tone Bridge. No structure is depicted at the site of the existing Salmon Weir Bridge (BH 10). The site of the Franciscan Friary and the abbey church (AH 7/8/11, BH 19/68/69/70) is depicted in a precinct on an island to the north of the main town, on the eastern bank of the river and surrounded on three sides by the Proposed Scheme.

15.3.9.2 Captain Brian Fitzwilliam, Circuit of the Town of Galway, 1589

This is also a birds-eye view of Galway. Again, the town is shown as containing streets full of buildings, enclosed by walls, and the general street layout conforms to what is known of the town at this time. A mill and associated mill race (AH10) border the east bank of the River Corrib at the site of the friary.

15.3.9.3 John Speed, Plan of Galway from Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain, 1610

This is the earliest detailed map of Galway City and it shows a greater degree of accuracy with respect to the street plan than earlier examples. The town is depicted as having a well-developed arrangement of streets, each of which has a line of buildings on each side. The walls of the town are shown as crenelated (although this may be a stylization) and a number of towers and bastions are depicted, including the Lion Tower (BH75). The North Bastion Gate (BH77) is not yet shown. A large bridge is shown crossing the Corrib at the site of the current William O' Brien Bridge. The western banks of the Corrib are shown as largely undeveloped. No bridge is shown at the site of the existing Salmon Weir Bridge (BH 10). The mill and mill race (AH2) are no longer depicted.

15.3.9.4 The Pictorial Map of Galway, 1651

This is a well-known bird's-eye view of the town printed during the reign of Charles II (1660-65). The document must be used with a certain degree of caution as it is possible that features are not necessarily depicted accurately (Diagram 15.1) and the map should not be relied upon to show each individual plot. It seems more likely that the principal buildings and streets were drawn, and the remainder of the space was filled with general impressions of the buildings in the city, rather than by detailed survey. The map's detailed indices record the names and locations of numerous features and places, which may otherwise have remained unknown. The site of William O'Brien Bridge is shown as being occupied by an elaborate bridge structure, complete with entrance gates and nine spans. The site of the existing Salmon Weir Bridge (BH 10) is not shown in this map; however, a salmon weir (AH6) is depicted to its south. The site of the Franciscan Friary and the abbey church (AH 7/8/11, BH 19/68/69/70) is depicted, along with a mill race and potential associated structure. The town walls are shown in more detail, including the Lion Tower (BH75), and the North Bastion Gate (BH77) is now shown.

Outside the walls the area to the east occupied by the eastern portion of the Proposed Scheme is depicted as more open agricultural land, though with some signs of development, including a formal garden/park in the approximate location of what is now Eyre Square.

15.3.9.5 Sir William Petty, Down Survey Map, County Galway, circa 1655

The Down Survey maps were compiled at a scale of 40 perches to one inch (the modern equivalent of 1:50,000) and represent the first systematic mapping of a large area on such a scale attempted anywhere. The barony maps of Galway were destroyed in 1711 and no copies survive. On the county map the walls of Galway City are clearly depicted, along with a structure to the northeast likely to represent the Franciscan Friary and the abbey church (AH 7/8/11, BH 19/68/69/70).

15.3.9.6 Thomas Phillip, Map of Galway, 1685

The detail of this map (Diagram 15.1) depicts the walled city at the south of the Proposed Scheme, with its street pattern that is still recognisable in the present-day road layout. The area to the east outside the walls remains relatively undeveloped.

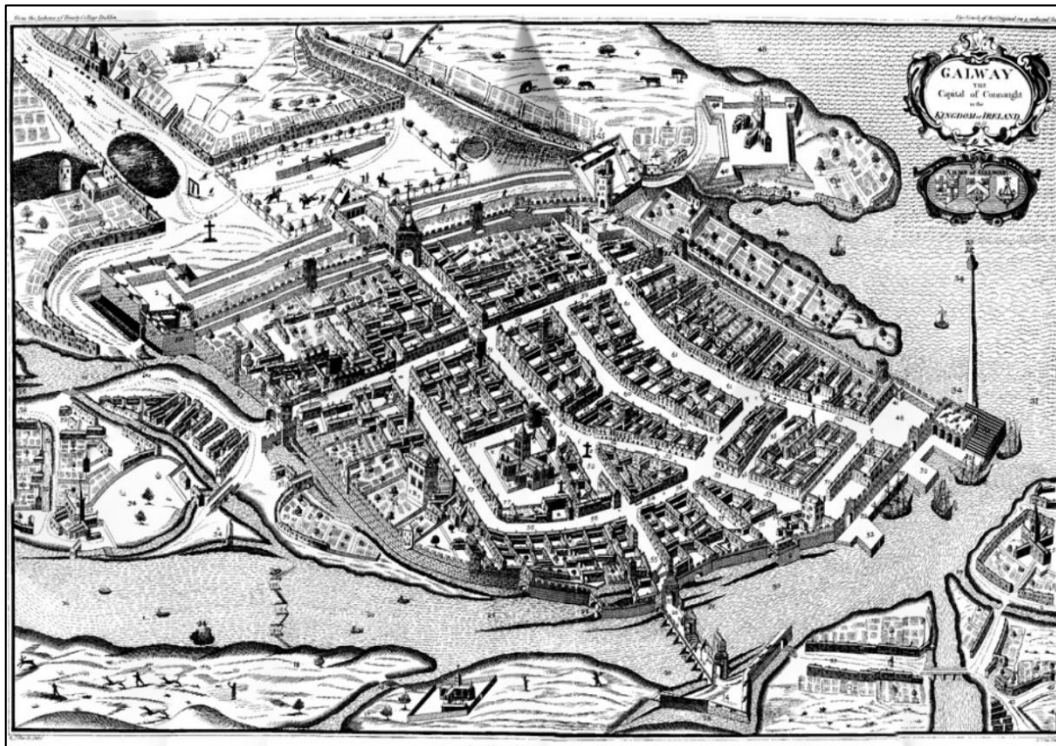


Diagram 15.1: Extract from the Pictorial Map of Galway (1651), the Proposed Scheme passes through the area on the left of the map

15.3.9.7 Michael Logan, Map of Galway, 1818

This map was produced to accompany Hardiman's *The History of the Town and County of Galway*, published in 1820 (Diagram 15.2). This shows the city in plan form, rather than pictorially as a bird's-eye view. The line of the town walls continues to be illustrated on this map, though this does not necessarily imply that the walls were still extant at the time. 'New Bridge' is marked at the location of the existing Salmon Weir Bridge (BH10). The county gaol (AH2, BH65) and town gaol are depicted in the western portion of the Proposed Scheme. The courthouse (BH 16) is annotated to the north-east of the site. A distillery is marked within the grounds of the Franciscan Friary, as is the abbey church (AH 7/8/11, BH 19/68/69/70). The salmon weir (AH6) is depicted to the southeast of the Proposed Scheme. Further east, the street plan is again recognisable as approximating its current layout and has spread east beyond the confines of the town walls. Eyre Square is depicted as 'Meyrick Square'/'Fair Green' and a 'Corn and Potato Market' is marked at adjacent to its northern end. Roads corresponding to the present-day Prospect Hill and Forster Street are shown leading northeast, lined with buildings, though the areas in between remain open.

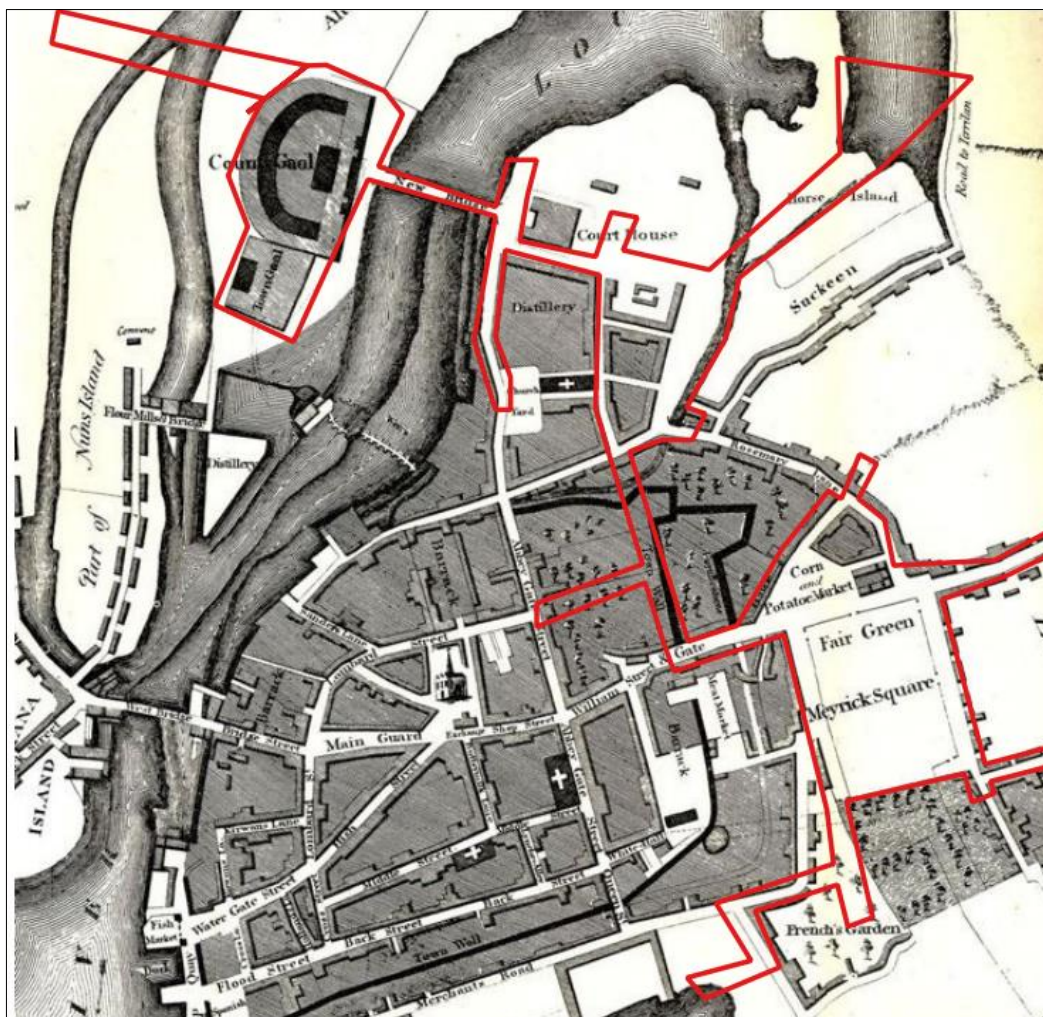


Diagram 15.2: Extract from Logan's Map of Galway (1818) showing the approximate location of the central portion of the Proposed Scheme

15.3.9.8 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1838, scale 1:10,560

This is the first accurate depiction of the landscape containing the Proposed Scheme area (Diagram 15.3). The town walls are no longer marked in their entirety, though the Lion Tower (BH75) is depicted. A graveyard (AH7) is annotated within the grounds of the friary (AH 7/8/11, BH 19/68/69/70) and the Town Hall (BH18) is annotated as the Town Court House on this map. The town centre closely resembles its current layout, many of the AH and BH sites are now depicted and marked including the County Gaol (AH2) in detail with a tread mill (AH5), two governors' houses and a solitary confinement cell shown, the New Bridge (BH10), Erasmus Smith's College (BH58) and St. Patricks Chapel (BH95/BH53). Eyre Square is now marked as such and many of the clusters of BH sites which represent housing terraces such as BH22 and BH97 are now present. Whilst development has spread further from the town centre, outlying terraces such as BH2 are not yet present.

The River Corrib and its waterways (BH1) have been utilised for a variety of industrial purposes including a tannery, flour mill, distillery, brewery and a tuck mill.

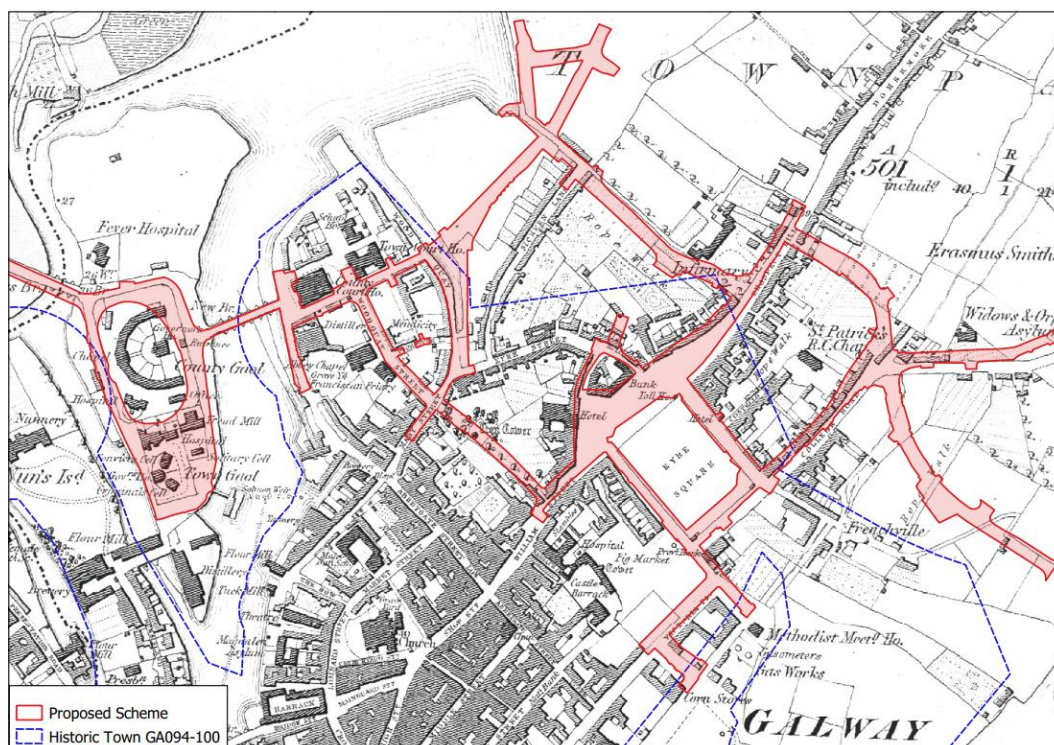


Diagram 15.3: Extract from the first Edition OS Map (1838) showing the Location of the Proposed Scheme

15.3.9.9 Ordnance Survey Map, 1872, scale 1: 1,056

By the time this map was prepared, the mill race, also known as the Persse's Distillery River, (BH9) that passes beneath the western portion of the existing Salmon Weir Bridge (BH10) has been constructed. This led to the embankment of the west side of the River Corrib (BH1) and several structures, now protected (BH 11/66), are depicted on the newly reclaimed land, and the salmon weir (AH6) is shown in detail. Further development has taken place within the town centre, which is shown in more detail, as are many of the structures comprising the BH sites, such as the Town Hall and Courthouse (BH18 and BH16) and the Lions Tower (BH75) and section of the wall of the North Gate Bastion (BH77). Development has also spread further outwards, and most of the terrace at the western end of the Proposed Scheme (BH2) is now present.

15.3.9.10 Ordnance Survey Map, 1900, scale 1: 2,500

This map is not as detailed as the 1872 OS map, for example the area of the present-day Galway Cathedral (BH5) is annotated simply 'County Gaol', with none of the individual structures depicted within its boundaries. This is typical of much of the main portion of the town, though new buildings or configurations of existing ones are shown, for example the General Post Office (BH23) is shown for

the first time and Eyre Square is shown in more detail than previously with a number of hotels marked around it's bordering streets.

The Galway & Clifden Branch of the Midland Great Western Railway is now depicted and traverses the Proposed Scheme area at its northern extreme and Ceannt Station (BH46) and its infrastructure (BH48, BH49, BH50, BH93) is shown, though not named as such.

The Proposed Scheme area appears largely conforming to its present-day layout.

15.3.10 Aerial Photographic Analysis

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the Proposed Scheme area held by the Ordnance Survey (1995-2013), Google Earth (2003-2021) and Bing Maps did not reveal any previously unknown archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage features. This is due to the developed and urban nature of the landscape containing the Scheme area.

15.3.11 Field Inspection




The field inspection sought to assess the footprint of the Proposed Scheme, its previous and current land use, the topography and any additional information relevant to the report. During the field investigation the Proposed Scheme and its immediate surrounding environs were inspected. The results of the field inspection are presented below, section by section running broadly from west to east. Typically, sites within 10m of the Proposed Scheme are discussed, although more significant sites within 20m with a clear line of sight to the Proposed Scheme are also presented. The remainder of the study area was also assessed; however, sites outside of those described above are not presented in further detail here as they will not be impacted by the Proposed Scheme.


15.3.11.1 University Road

This section comprises the western extreme of the Proposed Scheme, from the junction of University Road and Newcastle Road to the Eglington Canal. This section is a main road bounded by Newcastle Road to the west, terraced houses to the south and the grounds of The National University of Ireland Galway (formerly Belmont demesne) to the north. The road crosses the Eglington Canal and Gaol River as it approaches Galway Cathedral. The Millennium Children's Park lies to the south at this point.

Table 15.7: Summary of Field Inspection, University Road

Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
BH62	Ros Geal Student Residence	c.11m south	RPS



Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
			
BH2	<p>11-18 University Road</p>  <p>Row of terraced houses forming 11-18 University Road ACA. The houses lie outside the Proposed Scheme area, but the northern side of the ACA falls within the redline of the Proposed Scheme.</p>	0m	NIAH/ACA
BH60	<p>Wall-mounted post box, good condition, moderate wear and tear around door</p> 	0m	NIAH
BH3	Gate Lodge/Alumni Office, at entrance to South Campus (NUI Galway)	2m east	RPS



Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
			




15.3.11.2 Rivers and Waterways




This section comprises sites and/or infrastructure associated with, from west to east, the Eglinton Canal, Gaol River, Distillery River, River Corrib, Friars River, Commercial Dock and Lough Atalia.

Table 15.8: Summary of Field Inspection, Rivers and Waterways

Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
BH1	BH1 is the collective designation for river/waterway infrastructure falling under RPS 8501 and 8601, the latter being the River Corrib and its stone pillars and embankments specifically.	0m	RPS
BH1.1	 Eglinton Canal facing SSW from bridge, Millennium Park on the left.  Culvert on southeast side of Eglinton Canal bridge, facing east	0m	RPS

Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
CH02	Millenium Childrens Park, icluding landscaped area along east bank of Eglington Canal (see top photo, BH1 above).	0m	-
BH1.2	<p>Beggar's Bridge features extensions to increase the width of the bridge. It appears that original bridge survives underneath. Elevations of bridge feature a pecked appearance to mimic that of tooled stone</p>  <p>Extension on southwest side of Beggar's Bridge, over Gaol River.</p>	0m	RPS
BH1.3/BH9	<p>Distillery River. Mill race running along eastern side of Earls Island, feeding into River Corrib at southern end of the island, close to former Pearse Distillery. Sides of mill race are overgrown but mix of assumed bedrock, stone block walls and modern concrete and rendering.</p>  <p>Distillery River, facing south towards Salmon Weir Bridge from footbridge</p>	0m	RPS
CH09	Footbridge over western millrace at Salmon Weir Bridge which features a camber-headed arch and tooled stone construction.	6m east	-
BH1.4	River Corrib.	0m	RPS

Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
	 <p>Stone embankments on western bank of River Corrib, facing north from Salmon Weir Bridge.</p>  <p>Section of salmon weir dividing River Corrib from Friars River (foreground), facing northwest.</p>		
BH10	<p>Salmon Weir Bridge.</p> <p>Features cast-iron lamps springing from coping which appear to be original gas-type lights, no longer in use.</p> <p>Coping features some inscribed or carved graffiti, lettering and names.</p> <p>Some areas of broken coping or occasional coping block missing.</p>  <p>Possible eel trap infrastructure to southern side of bridge with corrugated-iron</p>	0m	RPS



Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
	<p>processing building (above).</p>  <p>Southern face of bridge, crossing Friars River in foreground. Cathedral in background.</p>		
BH100	<p>19th century stone pier, northern end of Lough Atalia.</p> 	9m south	RPS
CH12	<p>Lough Atalia dock walls, part of same structure as BH100, although not included in RPS designation. Rough masonry construction.</p>  <p>Pier BH100 with dock wall CH12 in foreground.</p>	6m south	-


15.3.11.3 Earl's Island




This section comprises the portion of the Proposed Scheme on Earl's Island between Beggar's Bridge (Gaol River) and Salmon Weir Bridge (River Corrib). The area is dominated by Galway Cathedral which occupies the northern portion of this section, the southern portion comprising a car park. Green space along the eastern bank of the Gaol River borders the area to the west, with historic buildings



to the north and south. The Distillery River mill race and historic buildings on the western bank of the River Corrib lie to the east and southeast, largely screened from the Proposed Scheme by mature trees along the south-eastern boundary.

Table 15.9: Summary of Field Inspection, Earl's Island

Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
BH5	<p>Galway Cathedral. Built during the 1960's, cruciform cathedral with a mix of architectural styles and distinctive copper-capped dome roof. Dominating feature in local landscape.</p>  <p>Cathedral from southeast</p>	5m east	RPS
AH2	<p>Site of Galway Gaol. The cathedral is built on the site and no above ground remains associated with the prison survive within the Proposed Scheme, with the exception of BH65 (see below).</p>	0m	RMP
AH5	<p>Site of mill. The site lies within the car park of the cathedral and no above ground remains survive within the Proposed Scheme.</p>	0m	RMP
BH6	<p>Island House. Early 19th century warehouse, now offices. Well preserved and retains much of original character.</p>  <p>Facing southwest</p>	0m	RPS
BH65	<p>Memorial located within the cathedral carpark. Plaques commemorate all those who died or were executed at Galway Gaol and specifically one Myles Joyce, an innocent man executed at the gaol in 1882.</p>	0m	RPS

Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
			
CH03	Lower portion of a probable cast-iron vent pipe (or possibly a map post base but unclear) on Gaol Road (south). Cast-iron construction consisting of an ornate pedestal featuring a moulded plinth with foundry name (hidden) surmounted by a fluted dado with moulded band under a fluted cornice which supports a moulded base to a plain shaft. Shaft is broken.	0m	-

Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
	 <p>Facing southwest</p>		
BH66	<p>Includes two 19th century buildings (now Fisheries offices), gateway from Gaol Road and piers. The main structures are set back several metres from the Proposed Scheme, however the gateway immediately abuts the boundary.</p>  <p>Access bridge over Distillery River, facing southeast</p>  <p>Gateway off Gaol Road, facing south</p>	0m	RPS
BH11	County Club House. Tudor revival style, reached by a gateway off Gaol Road and access bridge over Distillery River mill		

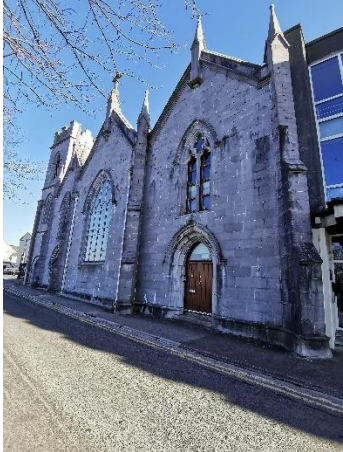

Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
	<p>race. As with BH66 the gateway immediately abuts the Proposed Scheme although the main house is set back some distance from the boundary. Largely screened from it by mature trees.</p>  <p>Facing northeast</p>  <p>Gateway off Gaol Road, facing southeast</p>		

15.3.11.4 Newtownsmith/Waterside

This section comprises the c. 125m portion of the Proposed Scheme lying mainly along Newtownsmith, with a short section of Waterside to the north of Salmon Weir Bridge. The area is bounded by the Friars River branch of the River Corrib to the west and is linked to Earls Island by the Salmon Weir Bridge. Galway Courthouse and the Convent of Mercy lie to the east, with modern redevelopment to the southeast. The section lies within the historic town of Galway.

Table 15.10: Summary of Field Inspection, Newtownsmith/Waterside




Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
BH12	Convent of Mercy. 19 th century R.C. chapel fronting onto Newtownsmith.	0m	RPS

Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
	 <p>Facing northeast</p>		
BH67	<p>Wooden sculpture of leaping salmon, currently located at eastern end of Salmon Weir Bridge. Moderate weathering and some evidence of repair.</p>  <p>Facing northwest</p>	0m	RPS

15.3.11.5 St Vincent's Avenue

This section comprises the portion of the Proposed Scheme along St. Vincent's Avenue from Newtownsmith/Waterside to Wood Quay. The historic buildings of Galway Courthouse and the Town Hall Theatre lie along the northern side of the area, with the boundary wall of the present-day Franciscan abbey to the south in the western half of the area. The eastern half is bounded to the south by more recent redevelopment. The section lies within the historic town of Galway.


Table 15.11: Summary of Field Inspection, St Vincent's Avenue





Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
BH16/CH11	<p>Galway Courthouse. Square limestone bollards are present along the kerb directly in front of courthouse and feature chamfered corners which taper upwards. A significant amount of historic stone paving and kerbing (CH11) still in situ in the area around BH16 and BH18 (see below).</p>  <p>Front of courthouse, facing southwest, post box BH17 is visible in the foreground.</p>	0m	RPS
BH17	Post box located in front of courthouse (see above). Pillar type, good condition.	6m west	RPS
BH18/CH11	<p>Town Hall Theatre, formally Town Hall. Design of the front elevation mirrors that of the courthouse opposite, the remainder of the building is less grand. Road surface to the front on Courthouse Square is cobbled (CH11).</p>  <p>Front elevation and cobbled road surface, facing southeast</p>  <p>From St. Vincent's Avenue, facing north</p>	0m	RPS




15.3.11.6 St. Francis Street/ Mary Street


This section comprises the portion of the Proposed Scheme along St. Francis Street from St. Vincent's Avenue to Mary Street/Eglinton Street/Daly's Place and includes a short section of Mary Street. The majority of the sites in this section are associated with the Franciscan Abbey and Convent of Mercy. The southern end of this section falls within the City Core ACA. The northern portion of this section is bounded by the Franciscan abbey and a modern school building to the west and east respectively, the southern portion by a mix of modern and historic terraced buildings on both sides. The section lies within the historic town of Galway, the southern end of St Francis Street also falls within the City Core ACA, as does St Mary's Street.

Table 15.12: Summary of Field Inspection, St. Francis Street/ Mary Street

Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
AH11	<p>Site of Franciscan abbey, established in 1296. Present-day courthouse (BH16) is built on the site of the original abbey. The present-day abbey was built in the early 19th century, renovated in the 1970s. All the original buildings have been demolished or completely rebuilt, although a number of architectural fragments survive (BH70).</p>  <p>Cloister of modern abbey which immediately abuts Proposed Scheme along St. Vincent's Avenue, architectural fragments are situated along northern wall. Facing northeast.</p>	0m	RMP
BH70	<p>BH70 comprises the convent/abbey grounds including a small graveyard, a doorway and medieval architectural fragments from the earlier abbey and convent buildings. Some of these are incorporated into northern wall of modern cloister, other smaller fragments merely placed/stored there. At the northeastern end of the cloister, a cellar/tunnel apparently runs under St Francis Street.</p>	0m	RPS

Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
	 <p>Medieval architectural fragments/features</p>  <p>Graveyard, facing southeast</p>  <p>Tunnel under St. Francis Street, facing ENE</p>  <p>Doorway (BH69) incorporated into present-day abbey building, facing south. The doorway lies c. 25m from the</p>		


Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
	Proposed Scheme but is noted here as a component of BH70.		
AH8	AH8 is an earlier iteration of the present-day Franciscan church (BH19 below). The church was originally built in 1660 at this site, and was rebuilt in the 18 th and 19 th centuries. Remnants survive as architectural fragments (BH70) and a doorway (BH69/70)	0m	SMR
BH19	<p>The present-day Franciscan Church fronts onto St. Francis Street and features an imposing neo-classical portico.</p>  <p>Franciscan church fronting onto St. Francis Street, facing southwest</p>	0m	RPS
BH20	<p>19th century terraced house, now in use as solicitors offices. Timber sash windows and notable doorway.</p>  <p>Facing southwest</p>	0m	RPS
BH72	<p>18-19 Mary Street, 3-storey buildings with dormer to 19. Now in use as commercial properties.</p>  <p>Facing southwest</p>	0m	RPS, ACA
BH73	No. 2 St. Francis Street, 19 th century commercial building	0m	RPS, ACA



Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
	 <p>Facing east</p>		

15.3.11.7 St Anthony's Place/Court Lane

This section comprises the portion of the Proposed Scheme at the junction of St Anthony's Place and Court Lane, two narrow side streets between St Francis Street and Wood Quay.

Table 15.13: Summary of Field Inspection, St Anthony's Place/Court Lane

Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
AH15	<p>Structure and architectural fragment. Curved section of lower wall (bottom right of image below) has been interpreted as remains of a dovecote though this is unlikely given the continued line of the wall to the northwest. Lower wall certainly older than the upper portion. Crude cross carved into stone approximately halfway up wall at south-eastern end.</p>  <p>Facing north</p>	0m	RMP




Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
	 <p>Possible windowsill fragment incorporated into wall</p>  <p>Cross at south-eastern end of wall</p>		

15.3.11.8 Daly's Place/Wood Quay/Walsh's Terrace

This section comprises the portion of the Proposed Scheme from Mary Street /Eglinton Street/Daly's Place to Walsh's Terrace/ Dyke Road/ O'Donoghue's Terrace/ St. Brendan's Avenue. The majority of this section, along Wood Quay, forms a more open space than the surrounding streets, lined with a number of historic buildings. The section lies within the historic town of Galway and the southern end of Wood Quay also falls within the City Core ACA, as does Daly's Place.

Table 15.14: Summary of Field Inspection, Daly's Place/Wood Quay/Walsh's Terrace

Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
BH21	19 th century house and shop, now Grafton Barbers.	0m	NIAH



Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
	 <p>Facing south</p>		
BH97	<p>Row of 6 19th century terraced houses, southernmost now in use as insurance brokers office</p>  <p>Facing southeast</p>  <p>Detail of railings</p>	0m	RPS




15.3.11.9 Eglington Street


This section comprises the portion of the Proposed Scheme along the entire length of Eglington Street, predominantly occupied by commercial properties, occupying both historic and more modern buildings. The south-eastern end of the street is dominated by the 19th century department store building currently occupied by

Brown Thomas, as well as by the 19th century *An Post* building. This section falls wholly within both the historic town of Galway and the City Core ACA.

Table 15.15: Summary of Field Inspection, Eglington Street

Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
AH14	Site of bridge, no above ground remains identified.	0m	RMP
BH75/AH13	<p>Site of 17th century bastion (Lions Tower, BH75). RPS records 2 ‘Lions Tower Plaques’ bearing family coats of arms. These are currently incorporated into the north-western and south-eastern corners of the building occupying the site, at floor level of the first storey (Trespass).</p> <p>The bastion formed part of the town defences (AH13), the course of which runs along Eglington Street, though no other upstanding remains are present at this location.</p>  <p>Northwestern plaque</p>  <p>Southeastern plaque</p>	0m	RPS, ACA
BH23	Galway general post office. 19 th century post office building with tiled facade, still in use as post office.	0m	NIAH, ACA

Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
	 <p>Facing northwest</p>		
BH24	<p>Purpose built 19th century department store, still in use as such today (Brown Thomas), occupying a corner site at the junction of Eglinton Street and Williams Street. Visible from Eyre Square and forming a significant landmark.</p>  <p>Facing west</p>	0m	RPS, ACA
BH61	<p>19th century public house and restaurant, now Cellar Bar and sushi restaurant. Occupying corner site at junction of Eglinton Street and Williamsgate Street, curved design mirrors that of BH924 opposite.</p>  <p>Facing northeast</p>	0m	RPS, ACA




Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
	 <p>Two cast-iron grids in footpath directly adjacent to BH61 and represent either a grid over a lightwell to a basement or an enlarged opening to a cellar or chute to allow goods into basement from street front.</p>		




15.3.11.10 Williams Street/Williamsgate Street



This section comprises the portion of the Proposed Scheme lying along Williamsgate Street to the north-western corner of Eyre Square, as well as the northernmost c. 20m of Williams Street, which comprises a cobbled (modern) pedestrianised area. Both streets are lined with commercial properties, many of which occupy historic commercial buildings or former houses. The south-western portion of this section falls within the City Core ACA and the north-eastern portion within the Eyre Square ACA, and the section lies wholly within the historic town.


Table 15.16: Summary of Field Inspection, Williams Street/Williamsgate Street

Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
CH06	Statue of Oscar Wilde and Eduard Vilde.	8m southwest	ACA

Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
	 <p>Facing north</p>		
BH25/BH80	<p>Large 18th century house, now divided and refurbished, occupied by commercial premises. Symmetrical design with round windows in centre. Sits slightly behind neighbouring building to the northeast. (Note, two separate RPS numbers have been assigned to this structure, apparently one for each division, hence two BH numbers).</p>  <p>Facing southeast</p>	1m northwest	RPS, ACA
BH84	<p>18th century corner building, now Galway Camera Shop. Decorative mouldings of Claddagh rings on three sides, as well as 'Estd 1750'. A moulded decorative arch on the southwestern elevation surrounds a clock and the legend 'Dublin Time'. Clock face is marked 'Galway Camera', so unlikely to be original.</p>  <p>Facing east.</p>	0m	RPS, ACA

Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
BH85	<p>19th century building, now Whelan's Pharmacy</p>  <p>Facing south</p>	0m	RPS
CH05	<p>Probable vent pipe at southwest end of Williamsgate Street. Cast-iron construction consisting of an ornate pedestal (featuring a moulded plinth surmounted by a fluted dado with moulded cornice) which supports a moulded base to a plain shaft. Shaft appears to display a modern extension to above eaves of surrounding buildings which suggests that it is a vent pipe for the sewer.</p>  <p>Base of pipe, facing northeast</p>	0m	ACA
BH86	<p>Fallers jewellers, established 1879. 19th century commercial building</p> 	0m	RPS, ACA
BH87	<p>19th century commercial building, now Galway Bakery Company coffee shop and restaurant. Possible timber sash windows to upper storeys.</p>	0m	RPS


Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
	 <p>Facing south</p>		
BH28	<p>Early 19th century commercial building, now Hanly and Co.</p>  <p>Facing north</p>	0m	RPS, ACA
BH27	<p>Logue's, early 19th century commercial building, timber sash windows. Shop front is notable for fluted pilasters.</p>  <p>Facing south</p>	0m	RPS
AH13	<p>This is the second location at which the Proposed Scheme crosses the course of the town defences, though again, no upstanding remains are present at this point.</p>	0m	Nat. Mon.
BH89	<p>19th century commercial building, now CEX and Permanent TSB. An archway at southwest corner gives access to Ballalley Lane.</p>	1m southeast	RPS, ACA





Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
	 <p>Facing southeast</p>		

15.3.11.11 North of Eyre Square

This section comprises the portion of the Proposed Scheme along the northern side of Eyre Square, as well as Rosemary Avenue and the eastern c. 60m of Eyre Street. The section is lined with modern and historic buildings, the junction of Rosemary Avenue and Eyre Street being dominated by the Corrib Shopping centre. Rosemary Avenue is relatively narrow, widening out into a pedestrianised area as it reaches the northern corner of Eyre Square. Along the northern side of the square are wide, tree-lined pedestrian pathways and a series of large historic buildings forming a key part of the character of the square. All sites in this section fall within the historic town and the Eyre Square ACA.

Table 15.17: Summary of Field Inspection, North of Eyre Square



Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
BH40	<p>Dunnes Stores, early 20th century commercial building. Distinctively simpler style than nearby classical designs.</p>  <p>Facing northwest</p>	0m	NIAH, ACA
BH41	<p>Early 20th century commercial building. Grander style contrasts with BH40 opposite, with distinctive arched upper window.</p>	0m	NIAH, ACA




Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
	 <p>Facing northwest</p>		
BH42	<p>Bank of Ireland. Early 19th century bank building forming landmark feature of northern side of Eyre Square. Various historic fabric features remain, including parapet clock, sash windows and railings.</p>  <p>Facing northwest</p>	0m	RPS, ACA
BH43	<p>Hibernian House. 19th century former County Club building, now offices. Imposing grandiose style with Tuscan style portico, again forming a landmark feature at this location.</p>  <p>Facing northwest</p>	0m	RPS, ACA
BH44	<p>Liam Mellows Statue, Eyre Square</p>  <p>Facing northeast</p>	0m	RPS, ACA




15.3.11.12 Eyre Square


This section comprises the portion of the Proposed Scheme along the three remaining sides of Eyre Square (east, west and south). The JFK Memorial Park occupies the centre of the square, bordered by mature trees and manicured hedges. The roads forming this section of the scheme border the park. To the east and south these roads are relatively wide, two-lane main roads, to the west a narrower, largely pedestrianised road with limited vehicular access. Historic buildings comprising terraced houses and pubs, as well as larger buildings border the square on all sides, the imposing Hardiman Hotel dominating the area on the south side. All sites in this section fall within the historic town and the Eyre Square ACA.

Table 15.18: Summary of Field Inspection, Eyre Square

Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
BH38	<p>The Galway Hooker. Fountain with stylised sculpture of the sails of a Galway hooker (ship), erected in 1984.</p>  <p>Facing northwest</p>	20m southeast	NIAH, ACA
BH39/AH16	<p>The Browne Doorway. A key feature of Eyre Square comprising a classical style Jacobean era doorway, relocated from its original building in 1905 to serve as an entrance to Eyre Square. A stone information plaque was unveiled in 2012. The structure is fenced off with clear panels.</p>  <p>Facing southeast</p>	8m southeast	RPS, RMP, ACA

Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
	 <p>Plaque to north of doorway</p>		
CH10	CH10 comprises the JFK Memorial Park (Eyre Square) and those features not encompassed by BH38/39 and AH16, including the Padraic O'Conaire statue and a bust of John. F. Kennedy, as well as the park itself.	0m	ACA
BH45	<p>O'Connell's pub. 19th century house, now in use as a public house. Historic pub frontage including stained glass panels.</p>  <p>Facing northeast</p>	0m	RPS, ACA
BH36	<p>19th century terraced house. Relatively understated by comparison to the grander buildings on Eyre square but retains timber sash windows and iron railings, as well as an insulation passageway to a potential cellar to northeast under footpath.</p>  <p>Facing northwest</p>	0m	NIAH, ACA
BH35	Eyre House. 19 th century end terrace house, now Hidden Hearing clinic. Retains	0m	NIAH, ACA

Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
	<p>timber sash windows and timber door, railings and mouldings around doors and windows. Insulation passageway to a potential cellar to northeast under footpath.</p>  <p>Facing southeast</p>		
BH34	<p>Pair of early 19th century terraced houses, now in use as offices. Coal chute into a cellar on footpath with a decorative cast-iron cover (details are very eroded due to wear from foot traffic). No other such features were observed during field inspection. Distinctive limestone façade and elaborate doorway.</p>  <p>Facing southeast</p> 	0m	RPS, ACA




Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
	Insulation passageway, facing southwest. Coal chute cover visible in footpath at right of image		
BH37	<p>19th century hotel, formerly a railway hotel, more recently the Meyrick and now the Hardiman. Largely freestanding, the hotel dominates the southern side of Eyre Square. Surrounded by insulation passageways to its basement level to street fronts. Most of these insulation passageways are now built up and roofed. Very likely that active cellars extend under footpaths.</p>  <p>Facing southeast</p>	0m	RPS, ACA

15.3.11.13 Victoria Place/Merchant's Road/Forthill Street/Queen Street

This section comprises the portion of the Proposed Scheme between the southern corner of Eyre Square and Queen Street, comprising a series of narrower streets lined with largely early to late 20th century buildings except for Victoria Place which includes a number of older structures. The land to the immediate south of Queen Street is currently undergoing redevelopment.

Table 15.19: Summary of Field Inspection, Victoria Place/Merchant's Road/Forthill Street/Queen Street/Dock Road

Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
BH92	Victoria House. Late 19 th century house, now in use as offices. Timber sash windows and stone headed arched and pillared doorway. Archway at southern corner leads to pedestrian access.	0m	RPS


Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
	 <p>Facing east</p>		
BH31	Early 19 th century house, now Arran Island Ferries. Relatively simple stone façade and doorway.	0m	NIAH
BH32	<p>United Methodist Presbyterian Church and Schoolhouse. Distinctive asymmetrical design, it may be that the schoolhouse at the eastern side is a later addition to the church. Schoolhouse has first floor doorway, reached by external staircase.</p>  <p>Facing southeast</p>	2m southeast	RPS
BH29	<p>1-5 Merchants Road. The eastern majority is an early 19th century commercial building (a stone over an arched doorway bears the date 1825 and initials HC). An Art Deco façade was added and the westernmost property, No. 5, constructed (also in Art Deco style) in the early-mid 20th century.</p> 	0m	RPS




Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
	Art Deco façade at northeastern end of range, facing southwest		




15.3.11.14 Station Road/Forster Street





This section comprises the portion of the Proposed Scheme along Forster Street from the eastern corner of Eyre Square and Station Road, including a short section of Station Road, to the junction with College Road at Galway City Hall. The historic Ceannt Station buildings lie immediately south of the junction between Forster Street, Station Road and Frenchville Lane, including a retaining wall that projects into the proposed scheme boundaries (BH47). Forster Street itself is lined with a mix of historic and modern buildings, including several pubs and hotels/hostels along the portion of Forster Street south of the junction with Fairgreen Road. North of this junction the section becomes predominantly residential, with the exception of the Magdalen Convent and City Council buildings. A stone wall enclosing the former convent lines the route along the northern side of the street. Only the western extreme of this section lies within the historic town, as well as within the Eyre Square ACA.



Table 15.20: Summary of Field Inspection, Station Road/Forster Street

Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
BH47	Retaining wall along northern side of Station Road, opposite Ceannt Station. Wall constructed of roughly dressed limestone with rounded stone coping. C. 80m long.  Facing southeast	0m	NIAH
BH46	Ceannt Station. 19 th century station building. Classical design mirrors former railway hotel (BH37), to which it is attached.	9m south	RPS

Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
	 <p>Facing west</p>		
BH94	<p>Terrace comprising Nos. 12, 14, 16 and 18 Forster Street, the former three being 3-storey commercial buildings, the latter a 5-storey hotel.</p>  <p>Facing east</p>	0-5m southeast	RPS
BH51	<p>Recorded on the NIAH as an early 19th century house BH51 but is no longer extant, having been demolished by the time of the field inspection. The site is now occupied by a shipping container housing a street food restaurant.</p>  <p>Facing west</p>	0m	N/A
BH53, BH95	<p>19th century R.C. Church (St Patrick's Parish Church), now converted to use as a parish hall. Enclosed from Forster Street by wrought iron gates and railings which abut the boundary of the Proposed Scheme, the building itself is set back</p>	0m	RPS

Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
	<p>some distance from the boundary. The new St Patrick's Church (BH95) lies to the northeast but is screened from the Proposed Scheme by buildings and mature trees.</p>  <p>Former St. Patrick's Parish Church, facing northwest</p>  <p>Gates onto Forster Street, facing southeast</p>  <p>Modern St. Patrick's Church, facing northeast</p>		
BH52	<p>Stone horse-trough, now functioning as a flower bed and forming a nostalgic element to the surrounding street furniture. Inscribed with the letters 'CSRCA', although it is possible that one or both 'C's are actually 'G's.</p>	0m	RPS




Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
	 <p>Facing northwest</p>		
BH56	<p>Former mid-20th century Magdalene convent, now an archive. The building itself is partially screened from the Proposed Scheme by the enclosing rubblestone wall which forms the boundary of the Proposed Scheme along Forster Street, and is itself part of the record.</p>  <p>Facing north</p>  <p>Blocked up entranceway in wall, facing north</p>	0m	RPS
CH07	<p>Distinctive green painted gateway to No. 44 Forster Street, inscribed 'ARD PATRICK'.</p>  <p>Facing south</p>	0m	-
BH98	<p>Carved Limestone block with blank shield in wall along south side of Forster Street.</p>	0m	RPS

Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
	 <p>Facing south</p>		
CH08	<p>Pair of Russian cannons, captured by the Connaught Rangers during the Crimean War. Relocated from Eyre Square to their current site in the grounds of Galway City Council buildings.</p>  <p>Facing southwest</p>		

15.3.11.15 Prospect Hill

This section comprises the portion of the Proposed Scheme along Prospect Hill from the northern corner of Eyre Square to the junction with St. Bridget's Place. All sites in this section are clustered towards its northern end, where a number of historic terraced buildings line the route. The south-western half of the section has been subject to greater redevelopment, with a number of large modern commercial structures, interspersed with surviving historic terraced houses and shops. The modern County Hall building dominates the central portion of this section. Bóthar Na mBan joins Prospect Hill to Walshe's Terrace and forms a part of the proposed scheme, although no constraints are present along this road. The same is true of Bóthar Bhreandain Uí Eithir which connects Prospect Hill to Forster Street. Only the south-western extreme of Prospect Hill falls within the historic town and the Eyre Square ACA.



Table 15.21: Summary of Field Inspection, Prospect Hill

Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
BH55	<p>Late 20th century Galway County Council buildings incorporate salvaged opening surrounds of an 18th century infirmary that formerly occupied the site.</p>  <p>Facing north</p>  <p>Salvaged stone surrounds in modern wall.</p>	0m	NIAH
BH54/BH96	<p>Terrace of three early 19th century houses, the southwestern two of which (BH96) are now the Western Hotel, the northeastern (BH54) is the offices of Keane Mahoney Smith. All are recorded on the RPS, only BH54 is also on the NIAH, hence dual BH designations.</p>  <p>Facing northeast</p>	0m	RPS

15.3.11.16 College Road

This section comprises the portion of the Proposed Scheme along College Road from Galway City Hall to the junction with Dublin Road. Only two sites are located in this section. The southern portion of this section is bordered to the northwest by the City Council buildings, set in grassy, tree-lined grounds surrounded by a low stone wall. To the north of this is the historic Yeats College building. Beyond this, and on the southeast side of the road, the route is lined with residential buildings, including terraced and detached 19th century houses, interspersed with more modern buildings. This continues along the remainder of the section, interrupted only by the Sportsground (Connaught Rugby Club and greyhound track) and a petrol station.


Table 15.22: Summary of Field Inspection, College Road

Constraint No.	Description	Distance From Proposed Scheme	Designation
BH58	<p>Yeats College, formerly Erasmus Smith Grammar School 1816. Retains original character with many classical design features and forms a landmark on the eastern approach to Galway City.</p>  <p>Facing northwest</p>	20m west	RPS
BH59	<p>Distinctive early 19th century detached house retaining much of its original character, and complimenting BH58 further down College Road to the southwest. Garden wall with iron railings to the front forms the boundary of Proposed Scheme.</p>  <p>Facing east</p>	0m	NIAH

15.3.11.17 Moneenageisha Court

This section comprises the portion of the Proposed Scheme occupying Moneenageisha Court, a cul-de-sac on the south side of Moneenageisha Road. The section is lined by a terrace of six modern houses to the south and a low modern wall to the north, separating it from the dual carriageway.

Table 15.23: Summary of Field Inspection, Moneenageisha Court

Constraint No.	Description	Distance From Proposed Scheme	Designation
BH105	<p>Bohermore Cemetery walls. Enclosing wall and gates of Bohermore Cemetery, erected c.1860. Coursed rock-faced limestone enclosing walls with coping. Western end of this section of the abuts the walls on the eastern side of the cemetery, forming the boundary of the Proposed Scheme.</p>  <p>Facing south</p>	0m	NIAH

15.3.11.18 Dublin Road/Wellpark Road

This section comprises the portion of the Proposed Scheme along Dublin Road from the major intersection with Wellpark Road/College Road. The section is bordered to the north by the Wellpark Retail Centre and to the south by greenspace at the northern end of Lough Atalia.

Table 15.24: Summary of Field Inspection, Dublin Road/Wellpark Road

Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
BH99	18 th /19 th century cottage with attached rubblestone enclosing wall to east and west, low plastered wall to front along Wellpark Road, forming the boundary of Proposed Scheme.	0m	RPS

Constraint No.	Description	Distance from Proposed Scheme	Designation
	 <p>Facing northwest</p>		

Most streets appear to have a sewer line with potential for the sewer itself (inverted drop profile with a round arch and sides tapering downwards to a narrow channel or box culvert featuring flat or round arches) to be of archaeological or historical significance. Other structures associated with the sewer; manholes, culverts, drains etc also have the potential to be of historic significance. There is also the potential for historic surfaces to exist beneath modern road and footpath levels.

15.3.12 Conclusions

The Proposed Scheme follows existing roadways, traversing the city centre from University Road in the west to Dublin Road in the east. The central portion of the Scheme occupies the north-eastern area of the archaeological zone of notification for the historic town of Galway (GA094-100, AH1), which is a recorded monument.

There are 18 further archaeological sites and groups of sites recorded within 50m of the Proposed Scheme, 17 are recorded on the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP). The last (AH17) is a redundant record. Of these RMP sites and groups of sites, two are additionally listed on both the RPS and NIAH Survey and a further three are included on the RPS. One, Galway Town Defences (AH13), is also a National Monument. The Proposed Scheme crosses the route of the town defences along Eglington Street and towards the north-eastern end of Williamsgate Street.

There are 86 protected structures and groups of protected structures within the Proposed Scheme and its study area. These include the rivers and waterways of Galway, (and associated bridges, walling, embankments, piers, and other infrastructure (BH1), Galway Cathedral (BH5), remains of the town defences (BH75, BH77, BH83) and numerous residential and commercial buildings, several of which incorporate medieval remains.

Of the 86 individual and groups of protected structures, three are also part of a National Monument (Town Defences), three are also listed on both the RMP and the NIAH Survey; two are listed both as an SMR and on the NIAH; three are also listed on the RMP only and 41 are included on the NIAH Survey.

An analysis of historic mapping has shown the town of Galway as an important settlement since at least the late medieval period, and a recognisable street pattern is discernible from relatively early in the post-medieval period. Development continues throughout the post-medieval period, spreading beyond the historic core into the areas occupied by the eastern and western portions of the Proposed Scheme by the end of the 19th century.

Previous archaeological excavations within the Proposed Scheme and its immediate vicinity have demonstrated the survival of post-medieval and medieval remains below street level, and several protected structures incorporate medieval remains into their fabric.

Aside from the archaeological and built heritage features discussed above, twelve purely cultural heritage sites have been identified within, or within the vicinity of the Proposed Scheme. Arguably the most significant of these consists of the JFK Memorial Park (Eyre Square), which, whilst a number of protected sites are present in and immediately bordering the park, is not subject to specific statutory protection itself, other than lying within the Eyre Square ACA. Eyre Square is visible on historic mapping as early as 1651 and remains an important cultural focus point for the city.

The remaining eleven cultural heritage sites were identified during a field inspection and consist of smaller sites such as statues and street furniture, as well as a footbridge and the dock walls at the northern end of Lough Atalia, associated with BH100. The field inspection also established that one NIAH structure, a 19th century house at No. 19 Forster Street (BH51), is no longer extant having been demolished, apparently relatively recently. The site is now occupied by a shipping container housing a street food restaurant.

15.4 Characteristics of the Proposed Scheme

Currently, Galway City experiences congestion problems partially as a result of over reliance on the private car and lack of alternative modes of transport which impacts upon the journey time reliability of existing public transport services and limits the available road space for introducing bus and cycle lanes (GTS Appendix B, Modelling and Appraisal Report, 2016).

The Proposed Scheme includes:

- Creation of a public transport corridor linking the western and eastern suburbs of Galway City, through the city centre core;
- Facilitation of improved pedestrian, cyclist and bus accessibility and movement;
- Reduce car accessibility through the city centre;
- Infrastructural works at certain roads and junctions; and
- Improvements to the public realm at a number of locations within the city centre, including Eyre Square (north), Wood Quay and in the vicinity of Galway Cathedral.

The upgrade or replacement of underground services and structures will also be required at certain locations.

15.5 Potential Effects

15.5.1 Do Nothing Scenario

If the Proposed Scheme were not to proceed, there would be no effect upon the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource.

15.5.2 Construction/Operation Phase

General guidance on the approach to impact assessment and the cultural heritage resource is provided in Appendix 15.6 of Volume 4 of this EIA.

15.5.2.1 Archaeological Heritage

Potential impacts on the archaeological resource during the construction/operation phases are outlined in Table 15.25 below, along with mitigation measures and residual impacts after the implementation of those measures. Detailed descriptions of mitigation measures can be found in section 15.6 below.

Table 15.25: Summary of Potential Impacts upon Archaeological Heritage

AH No	Description	Impact Phase and Type	Potential Impact Level and Assessment	Potential Significance of Effect	Mitigation Measures	Potential Residual Impacts
AH1	Historic Town of Galway	Construction: Direct negative	Potential for negative impact upon previously unrecorded features which may survive beneath current ground level, resulting from ground disturbances within the boundaries of the historic town.	Significant	Archaeological monitoring	Imperceptible to slight negative
		Operation: Neutral	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
AH2	Prison	Construction: Direct negative	Potential for negative impact upon previously unrecorded features which may survive beneath current	Moderate	Archaeological monitoring	Imperceptible to slight negative

AH No	Description	Impact Phase and Type	Potential Impact Level and Assessment	Potential Significance of Effect	Mitigation Measures	Potential Residual Impacts
			ground level, resulting from ground disturbances within in the area surrounding Galway Cathedral.			
		Operation: Neutral	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
AH5	Mill	Construction: Direct negative	Potential for negative impact upon previously unrecorded features which may survive beneath current ground level, resulting from ground disturbances within in the area surrounding Galway Cathedral.	Moderate	Archaeological monitoring	Imperceptible to slight negative
		Operation: Neutral	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
AH11	Religious house - Franciscan friars	Construction: Direct negative	Potential for negative impact upon previously unrecorded features which may survive beneath current ground level, resulting from ground disturbances within St Francis Street, St Vincent's Avenue and Newtownsmith.	Moderate	Archaeological monitoring	Imperceptible to slight negative
		Operation:	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral

AH No	Description	Impact Phase and Type	Potential Impact Level and Assessment	Potential Significance of Effect	Mitigation Measures	Potential Residual Impacts
		Neutral				
AH13	Galway Town Defenses	Construction: Direct negative	Potential for negative impact resulting from ground disturbances on known sites of town defenses on Eglington Street and Williamsgate Street, as well as on previously unrecorded features which may survive beneath current ground level in these areas.	Very Significant	Ministerial Consent. Archaeological monitoring	Slight negative
		Operation: Neutral	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
AH14	Bridge	Construction: Direct negative	Potential for negative impact resulting from ground disturbances on known site of a bridge on Eglington Street as well as on previously unrecorded features which may survive beneath current ground level in this area	Significant	Archaeological monitoring	Imperceptible to slight negative
		Operation: Neutral	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
AH15	Structure and Architectural fragment	Construction: Direct negative	Potential for negative impact resulting from ground disturbances on known site of a	Significant	Archaeological monitoring	Imperceptible to slight negative

AH No	Description	Impact Phase and Type	Potential Impact Level and Assessment	Potential Significance of Effect	Mitigation Measures	Potential Residual Impacts
			bridge on Eglinton Street as well as on previously unrecorded features which may survive beneath current ground level in this area			
		Operation: Neutral	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
		Construction: No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
AH16 (BH39)	The Browne Doorway, Eyre Square	Operation: Indirect negative	Potential for negative impact to setting through long-term alterations to surroundings such as installation of new street furniture	Moderate	Full written and photographic record	Imperceptible to slight negative
		Construction: No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
AH3, AH4, AH6, AH7, AH8, AH9, AH10, AH12, AH15, AH18	Various	Operation: No Impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral

There is a potential for ground disturbances associated with the Proposed Scheme to result in direct negative effects on previously unrecorded features or deposits that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground level, including cellars (in use or otherwise) that may extend beyond the footprint of the buildings.

The laying of a new outfall into Lough Atalia may result in direct negative effects on previously unrecorded underwater/maritime features or deposits.

Effects, prior to the application of mitigation measures, will range from moderate to significantly negative, dependant on the nature, extent and significance of any such archaeological remains.

15.5.2.2 Architectural Heritage

Potential impacts on the architectural resource during the construction/operation phase are outlined in Table 15.26 below, along with mitigation measures and residual impacts after the implementation of those measures. Detailed descriptions of mitigation measures can be found in section 15.6 below.

Table 15.26: Summary of Potential Impacts upon Architectural Heritage

BH No	Description	Impact Phase and Type	Potential Impact Level and Assessment	Potential Significance of Effect	Mitigation Measures	Potential Residual Impacts
BH1.1	Bridge over Eglington Canal	Construction: Direct negative	Potential for negative impact on historic fabric of bridge resulting from works on bridge surface	Slight-Moderate	Hoard off historic fabric during construction,	Neutral
		Operation: Neutral	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
BH1.2	Gaol River and Beggar's Bridge	Construction: Direct negative	Potential for negative impact on historic fabric of bridge resulting from works on bridge surface	Slight	Hoard off historic fabric during construction,	Neutral
		Operation: Neutral	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
BH1.3	Distillery River Bridge	Construction: Direct negative	Potential for negative impact on historic fabric of bridge resulting from works on bridge surface	Slight	Hoard off historic fabric during construction	Neutral
		Operation: Neutral	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral

BH No	Description	Impact Phase and Type	Potential Impact Level and Assessment	Potential Significance of Effect	Mitigation Measures	Potential Residual Impacts
BH10	Salmon Weir Bridge	Construction: Direct negative	Potential for negative impact on historic fabric of bridge resulting from works on bridge surface	Slight	Hoard off historic fabric during construction	Neutral
		Operation: Neutral	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
BH44	Liam Mellows Statue, Eyre Square	Construction: Direct negative	Potential for negative impact resulting from ground disturbances in the area surrounding the statue	Very Significant	Hoarding in-situ during works. If hoarding in-situ is not possible, careful removal and re-installation in consultation with Galway City Council	Imperceptible to slight negative
		Operation: Neutral	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
BH47	Ceannt Station retaining wall	Construction: Direct negative	Potential for negative impact resulting from ground disturbances on Station Road	Significant	Full written and photographic record	Slight negative
		Operation: Neutral	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
BH52	Water trough, Forster Street	Construction: Direct negative	Potential for negative impact resulting from ground disturbances on Forster	Very Significant	Hoarding in-situ during works. If hoarding in-situ is not possible,	Imperceptible to slight negative

BH No	Description	Impact Phase and Type	Potential Impact Level and Assessment	Potential Significance of Effect	Mitigation Measures	Potential Residual Impacts
			Street		careful removal and re-installation in consultation with Galway City Council	
		Operation: Neutral	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
BH65	Grave monument associated with Galway Gaol	Construction: Direct negative	Potential for negative impact resulting from ground disturbances in cathedral car park	Very Significant	Hoarding in-situ	Imperceptible to slight negative
		Operation: Neutral	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
BH67	Free standing elm-wood sculpture of a leaping salmon	Construction: Direct negative	Potential for negative impact resulting from ground disturbances on Waterside	Very Significant	Hoarding in-situ during works. If hoarding in-situ is not possible, careful removal and re-installation in consultation with Galway City Council	Imperceptible to slight negative
		Operation: Neutral	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
BH75	Site of former C17th bastion, 2 no. Lions Tower Plaques 1. Arms of Galway 2. Arms of	Construction: Direct negative	Potential for negative impact resulting from ground disturbances on known site of bastion on Eglington	Very Significant	Ministerial Consent. Archaeological monitoring	Imperceptible to slight negative

BH No	Description	Impact Phase and Type	Potential Impact Level and Assessment	Potential Significance of Effect	Mitigation Measures	Potential Residual Impacts
	DeBathe		Street, as well as on previously unrecorded features which may survive beneath current ground level.			
		Operation: Neutral	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
BH1.5	Rivers and Waterways (Commercial Dock)	Construction: No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
		Operation: Indirect negative	Potential for negative impact to setting through long-term alterations to surroundings such as installation of new street furniture	Slight	No mitigation deemed necessary	Slight negative
BH3	Gate lodge, University Road	Construction: No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
		Operation: Indirect negative	Potential for negative impact to setting through long-term alterations to surroundings such as	Slight	No mitigation deemed necessary	Slight negative

BH No	Description	Impact Phase and Type	Potential Impact Level and Assessment	Potential Significance of Effect	Mitigation Measures	Potential Residual Impacts
			installation of new street furniture			
BH5	Galway Cathedral	Construction: No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
		Operation: Indirect negative	Potential for negative impact to setting through long-term alterations to surroundings such as installation of new street furniture	Slight	No mitigation deemed necessary	Slight negative
BH6	Store/ warehouse (Galway Library Services)	Construction: No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
		Operation: Indirect negative	Potential for negative impact to setting through long-term alterations to surroundings such as installation of new street furniture	Imperceptible	No mitigation deemed necessary	Imperceptible negative

BH No	Description	Impact Phase and Type	Potential Impact Level and Assessment	Potential Significance of Effect	Mitigation Measures	Potential Residual Impacts
BH16	Galway Courthouse	Construction: No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
		Operation: Indirect negative	Potential for negative impact to setting through long-term alterations to surroundings such as installation of new street furniture	Imperceptible	No mitigation deemed necessary	Imperceptible negative
BH17	Post box, Courthouse Square	Construction: No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
		Operation: Indirect negative	Potential for negative impact to setting through long-term alterations to surroundings such as installation of new street furniture	Slight	No mitigation deemed necessary	Slight negative
BH18	Town Hall Theatre	Construction: No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral

BH No	Description	Impact Phase and Type	Potential Impact Level and Assessment	Potential Significance of Effect	Mitigation Measures	Potential Residual Impacts
		Operation: Indirect negative	Potential for negative impact to setting through long-term alterations to surroundings such as installation of new street furniture	Slight	No mitigation deemed necessary	Slight negative
BH19	Church/ chapel (St Francis)	Construction: No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
		Operation: Indirect negative	Potential for negative impact to setting through long-term alterations to surroundings such as installation of new street furniture	Slight	No mitigation deemed necessary	Slight negative
BH32	Methodist/ Presbyterian Church, Queen Street, with burial ground to side and rear	Construction: No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
		Operation: Indirect negative	Potential for negative impact to setting through long-term alterations to surroundings such as	Slight	No mitigation deemed necessary	Slight negative

BH No	Description	Impact Phase and Type	Potential Impact Level and Assessment	Potential Significance of Effect	Mitigation Measures	Potential Residual Impacts
			installation of new street furniture			
BH34	16 & 17 Eyre Square	Construction: No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
		Operation: Indirect negative	Potential for negative impact to setting through long-term alterations to surroundings such as installation of new street furniture	Slight	No mitigation deemed necessary	Slight negative
BH35	Eyre House, 21 Eyre Square	Construction: No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
		Operation: Indirect negative	Potential for negative impact to setting through long-term alterations to surroundings such as installation of new street furniture	Slight	No mitigation deemed necessary	Slight negative

BH No	Description	Impact Phase and Type	Potential Impact Level and Assessment	Potential Significance of Effect	Mitigation Measures	Potential Residual Impacts
BH36	23 Eyre Square	Construction: No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
		Operation: Indirect negative	Potential for negative impact to setting through long-term alterations to surroundings such as installation of new street furniture	Slight	No mitigation deemed necessary	Slight negative
BH37	14, 15 Eyre Square	Construction: No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
		Operation: Indirect negative	Potential for negative impact to setting through long-term alterations to surroundings such as installation of new street furniture	Slight	No mitigation deemed necessary	Slight negative
BH38	The Galway Hooker, (fountain) Eyre Square	Construction: No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral

BH No	Description	Impact Phase and Type	Potential Impact Level and Assessment	Potential Significance of Effect	Mitigation Measures	Potential Residual Impacts
		Operation: Indirect negative	Potential for negative impact to setting through long-term alterations to surroundings such as installation of new street furniture	Slight	No mitigation deemed necessary	Slight negative
BH39 (AH16)	Browne Doorway, Eyre Square	Construction: No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
		Operation: Indirect negative	Potential for negative impact to setting through long-term alterations to surroundings such as installation of new street furniture	Significant	Full written and photographic record	Imperceptible to slight negative
BH40	41 Rosemary Avenue (Dunnes Stores)	Construction: No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
		Operation: Indirect negative	Potential for negative impact to setting through long-term alterations to surroundings such as	Moderate	No mitigation deemed necessary	Moderate negative

BH No	Description	Impact Phase and Type	Potential Impact Level and Assessment	Potential Significance of Effect	Mitigation Measures	Potential Residual Impacts
			installation of new street furniture			
BH41	40 Eyre Square (Dunnes Stores)	Construction: No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
		Operation: Indirect negative	Potential for negative impact to setting through long-term alterations to surroundings such as installation of new street furniture	Moderate	No mitigation deemed necessary	Moderate negative
BH42	43 Eyre Square	Construction: No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
		Operation: Indirect negative	Potential for negative impact to setting through long-term alterations to surroundings such as installation of new street furniture	Moderate	No mitigation deemed necessary	Moderate negative

BH No	Description	Impact Phase and Type	Potential Impact Level and Assessment	Potential Significance of Effect	Mitigation Measures	Potential Residual Impacts
BH43	45 Eyre Square	Construction: No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
		Operation: Indirect negative	Potential for negative impact to setting through long-term alterations to surroundings such as installation of new street furniture	Moderate	No mitigation deemed necessary	Moderate negative
BH45	8 Eyre Square	Construction: No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
		Operation: Indirect negative	Potential for negative impact to setting through long-term alterations to surroundings such as installation of new street furniture	Slight	No mitigation deemed necessary	Slight negative
BH89	1 Williamsgate Street	Construction: No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral

BH No	Description	Impact Phase and Type	Potential Impact Level and Assessment	Potential Significance of Effect	Mitigation Measures	Potential Residual Impacts
		Operation: Indirect negative	Potential for negative impact to setting through long-term alterations to surroundings such as installation of new street furniture	Slight	No mitigation deemed necessary	Slight negative
BH100	Lough Atalia Pier	Construction: No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
		Operation: Indirect negative	Potential for negative impact to setting through long-term alterations to surroundings such as installation greenway and cycle track/footpath	Slight	No mitigation deemed necessary	Slight negative
BH105	Bohermore Cemetery walls	Construction: No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral

BH No	Description	Impact Phase and Type	Potential Impact Level and Assessment	Potential Significance of Effect	Mitigation Measures	Potential Residual Impacts
		Operation: Indirect negative	Potential for negative impact to setting through long-term alterations to surroundings such as installation of new street furniture	Slight	No mitigation deemed necessary	Slight negative
BH2, BH4, BH7, BH8, BH9, BH11, BH12, BH13, BH14, BH15, BH20, BH21, BH22, BH23, BH24, BH25, BH27, BH28, BH29, BH30, BH31, BH33, BH46, BH48, BH49, BH50, BH53, BH54, BH55, BH56, BH57, BH58, BH59, BH60, BH61, BH62, BH63, BH64, BH66, BH68,	Various	Construction: No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
		Operation: No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral

BH No	Description	Impact Phase and Type	Potential Impact Level and Assessment	Potential Significance of Effect	Mitigation Measures	Potential Residual Impacts
BH69, BH70, BH71, BH72, BH73, BH76, BH77, BH78, BH79, BH80, BH81, BH82, BH83, BH84, BH85, BH86, BH87, BH88, BH92, BH93, BH94, BH95, BH96, BH97, BH98, BH99, BH101, BH102, BH103, BH104						

15.5.2.3 Architectural Conservation Areas

During construction and operation, works associated with the Proposed Scheme may result in a significant direct negative impact on the Eyre Square ACA, and a slight direct negative impact on the City Core ACA. These will be due to extensive alterations to the carriageways surrounding Eyre Square, particularly to the north, in the case of the former. In the case of the latter, alterations to carriageway along Mary Street/Eglington Street/Williamsgate Street and the northern end of Williams Street, whilst less extensive than in the Eyre Square ACA, still have the potential to alter the setting of the City Core ACA to a smaller degree.

15.5.2.4 Cultural Heritage

Potential impacts on the cultural heritage resource during the construction/operation phases are outlined in Table 15.27 below, along with mitigation measures and residual impacts after the implementation of those measures. Detailed descriptions of mitigation measures can be found in Section 15.6.

Table 15.27: Summary of Potential Impacts upon Cultural Heritage

CH No	Description	Impact Phase and Type	Potential Impact Level and Assessment	Potential Significance of Effect	Mitigation Measures	Potential Residual Impacts
CH03	Broken off cast iron lamp post base, or possible vent pipe, Gaol Road (south)	Construction: Direct negative	Potential for negative impact resulting from ground disturbances on Gaol Road	Significant	Hoarding in-situ during works. If hoarding in-situ is not possible, then careful removal and re-installation	Imperceptible to slight negative
		Operation: Neutral	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
CH04	Equality Emerging statue	Construction: Direct negative	Potential for negative impact resulting from ground disturbances on Earls Island	Significant	Hoarding in-situ during works. If hoarding in-situ is not possible, then careful removal and re-installation	Imperceptible to slight negative
		Operation: Neutral	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
CH05	Cast iron vent pipe at corner of Williamsgate Street and Eglinton Street	Construction: Direct negative	Potential for negative impact resulting from ground disturbances	Significant	Hoarding in-situ during works. If hoarding in-situ is not possible, then careful removal and re-installation	Imperceptible to slight negative
		Operation: Neutral	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
CH10	Eyre Square (JFK Memorial Park)	Construction: Direct negative	Potential for negative impact resulting from ground disturbances on all sides of square	Significant	Full written and photographic record	Imperceptible to slight negative

CH No	Description	Impact Phase and Type	Potential Impact Level and Assessment	Potential Significance of Effect	Mitigation Measures	Potential Residual Impacts
		Operation: Indirect significant	Negative visual effects may occur in relation to the reorganization of carriage ways and associated signage, road markings etc.	Significant	Full written and photographic record	Slight negative
CH11	Historic cobbles, kerbs and bollards present in much of the area around Courthouse Square, Waterside, St. Vincent's Avenue	Construction: Direct negative	Potential for negative impact resulting from ground disturbances	Significant	Full written and photographic record Careful removal for storage and potential re-use in consultation with Galway City Council	Slight negative
		Operation: Neutral	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
CH06	Statue of Oscar Wilde and Eduard Vilde	Construction: No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
		Operation: Indirect negative	Potential for negative impact to setting through long-term alterations to surroundings such as installation of new street furniture	Slight	No mitigation deemed necessary	Slight negative

CH No	Description	Impact Phase and Type	Potential Impact Level and Assessment	Potential Significance of Effect	Mitigation Measures	Potential Residual Impacts
CH09	Bridge	Construction: No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
		Operation: Indirect negative	Potential for negative impact to setting through long-term alterations to surroundings such as installation of new street furniture	Slight	No mitigation deemed necessary	Slight negative
CH12	Lough Atalia dock walls	Construction: Direct negative	Potential for damage to wall caused by works to rear of wall to install concrete in order to construct cycle track / footpath. Damage may also occur during the resetting of loose stones.	Significant	Hoarding off of wall during construction and all works supervised by an archaeologist. The methodology for repair of dock wall to be agreed in advance with Galway City Council	Moderate positive
		Operation: Indirect negative	Potential for negative impact to setting through long-term alterations to surroundings such as installation of greenway and cycle track/ footpath	Slight	No mitigation deemed necessary	Slight negative

CH No	Description	Impact Phase and Type	Potential Impact Level and Assessment	Potential Significance of Effect	Mitigation Measures	Potential Residual Impacts
CH01, CH02, CH07, CH08	Various	Construction: No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral
		Operation: No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral

15.5.2.5 Demesne Landscapes

There will be no constructional or operational impact on any of the three demesne landscapes within the study area (DL1, DL2, DL3).

15.6 Mitigation and Monitoring Measures

General guidance on the approach to mitigation measures and the cultural heritage resource is provided in Appendix 15.7 of Volume 4 of this EIAR.

15.6.1 Construction Phase

15.6.1.1 Archaeological Heritage

- Works impacting the sites of the National Monument, comprising Galway Town Defences (AH13/BH75), will require Ministerial Consent.
- A wade survey and underwater archaeological assessment of the area surrounding the new outfall towards the northern end of Lough Atalia will be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist under licence to the DoHLGH. If any features of archaeological potential are identified by the survey and assessment further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation in-situ or by record.
- All ground disturbances associated with the Proposed Scheme will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation in-situ or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH.

15.6.1.2 Architectural Heritage

- Works impacting the National Monument comprising Galway Town Defences (AH13/BH75) will require Ministerial Consent.
- All statues/historic street furniture (BH44, BH52, BH67) and works along historic bridges, which fall within the Proposed Scheme area will require hoarding during construction to protect from potential damage during ground disturbances. If hoarding in-situ is not possible, the statues/street furniture will

require careful removal by a conservation specialist to be stored securely and re-installed at an appropriate location, in consultation with the Galway Heritage Officer.

- Grave monument BH65 falls wholly within the Proposed Scheme area and will require hoarding to prevent damage during groundworks.
- BH47 (Ceannt Station – a short section of retaining wall). To be subject to a full written and measured survey prior to construction going ahead.

15.6.1.3 Cultural Heritage

- Where cultural heritage sites such as statues/historic street furniture (CH03, CH04, CH05) fall within the Proposed Scheme area they will require hoarding during works to protect from potential damage during ground disturbances. If hoarding in-situ is not possible, the items will require careful removal by a conservation specialist to be stored securely and re-installed at an appropriate location, in consultation with the Galway Heritage Officer.
- A cobbled road surface to the front of Town Hall Theatre and historic paving/kerbing and bollards along St Vincent's Street/Waterside/Courthouse Square (CH11) fall within the Proposed Scheme area. These features will be recorded and photographed before being lifted under supervision of a suitably qualified conservation specialist, for secure storage and re-use (where appropriate), in consultation with the Galway Heritage Officer.
- A full written and photographic record will be made of Eyre Square (CH10) and its current character and landscape layout. This will be carried out by a suitably qualified professional.
- Lough Atlia dock walls (CH12) will be hoarded off during construction and all excavation works to the rear of the wall supervised by an archaeologist. The methodology for repair of the dock wall will be agreed in advance with Galway Heritage Officer.

15.6.2 Operation Phase

15.6.2.1 Archaeological Heritage

- A full written and photographic record will be made of AH16 and its current character and landscape layout. This will be carried out by a suitably qualified professional.

15.6.2.2 Architectural Heritage

No mitigation is deemed necessary.

15.6.2.3 Cultural Heritage

No mitigation is deemed necessary.

15.7 Residual Impacts

15.7.1 Construction Phase

Following the completion of mitigation measures there will be no significant residual Construction Phase impacts upon the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource.

15.7.2 Operational Phase

Following the completion of mitigation measures there will be no significant negative residual Operation Phase impacts upon the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource. As a whole historic landscape, the reduction of traffic within the city centre as a result of the Proposed Scheme going ahead, has the potential to result in a slight to moderate positive residual impact in relation to the setting and conservation of the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource.

No significant residual impacts have been identified either in the Construction or Operational phase of the Proposed Scheme, whilst meeting the scheme objectives set out in Chapter 1 (Introduction) of this EIAR.

15.8 References

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15.8.2 Cartographic Sources

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Sir William Petty, *Down Survey Map, County Galway*, c. 1655;

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15.8.3 Electronic Sources

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